

Protect Anadromous Salmonids in the Mainstem Corridor

Monitoring and Evaluation

Final Report
2003 - 2004



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Protect Anadromous Salmonids in the Mainstem Corridor

**Annual M&E Report for the FY2003 Performance Period –
May 15, 2003 to May 14, 2004 – with comparisons to previous years**

Contract Number: 000000112-00001

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SECTION 1. Significant Results or Activities

In this annual Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) report to the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), we summarize significant activities and performance measures resultant from enhanced protection by Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE) in the mainstem corridor (BPA Project 2000-056). This report covers the Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 performance period – May 15, 2003 to May 14, 2004. In this final annual report for CRITFE Project 2000-056 we provide a comprehensive analysis of the available data for the entire project – including comparisons to the pre-project annual baseline and previous project performance periods. That is, we present relevant data trends during the June 1999 through May 2004 time period for relevant statistics – to provide analysis of longer term trends. For selected analyses, we present comparable data dating back to 1992. The previously submitted FY2000, FY2001 and FY2002 Annual M&E Reports summarize the previous Annual performance periods in more detail (Table 1). In addition, the following documents are currently posted on the M&E Web site (www.Eco-Law.net):

- seventeen Quarterly progress reports for the time period April 2000 through March 2004;
- a multi-year Conservation Enforcement strategic plan for CRITFE operations;
- Documentation to address project performance criteria identified by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC) – included in memos to Ken Kirkman (BPA) and Gustavo Bisbal (NPCC);
- a Conservation Enforcement System-wide Program Summary requested by CBFWA;
- Power-Point presentations relevant to project performance;
- comparable baseline statistical enforcement data from 1996 to the present time; and
- numerous pre-project informational and enforcement performance documents.

Table 1. Summary of technical reports produced by the CRITFE mainstem enforcement Project 2000-056, during the May 2000 to May 2004 project implementation period.

Report	Time Period	Disseminated
Quarter 2 --2000 M&E	April-June, 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 3 --2000 M&E	July-September, 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 4 --2000 M&E	October-December 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
CRITFE-CE Draft Multi-Year Strategic Plan	FY 2001-2004	Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 1 - 2001 M&E	January-March 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Annual M&E Report - FY2000	January 2000-May 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 2 - 2001 M&E	April-June, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 3 - 2001 M&E	July-September, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 4 - 2001 M&E	October-December 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Conservation Enforcement – System-wide Program Summary¹	January 2000-December 2001	Submitted to CBFWA & NPCC / Posted on Eco-Law.net
"Roadmap" memo to Ken Kirkman, BPA COTR, addressing CBFWA and NPCC Performance Criteria	May 2000 - December 2001	Submitted to CBFWA & NPCC on February 7, 2002 / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 1 --2002 M&E	January-March 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Annual M&E Report - FY2001	May 2001-May 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 2 - 2002 M&E	April-June, 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 3 - 2002 M&E	July-September, 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 4 - 2002 M&E	October-December, 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 1 --2003 M&E	January-March 2003	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Annual M&E Report - FY2002	May 2002-May 2003	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 2 - 2003 M&E	April-June, 2003	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 3 - 2003 M&E	July-September,	Submitted to BPA / Posted on

¹ The Conservation Enforcement Program Summary was funded by CBFWA, for the NPCC mainstem/system-wide Provincial Review process.

Report	Time Period	Disseminated
	2003	Eco-Law.net
Quarter 4 - 2003 M&E	October-December, 2003	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 1 --2004 M&E	January-March 2004	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 2 - 2004 M&E	April-May, 2004	Posted on Eco-Law.net
Annual M&E Report - FY2003	May 2003-May 2004	This Report / Posted on Eco-Law.net

We have used the Eco-Law web site to submit all relevant Project 2000-055 (NPT) and Project 2000-056 (CRITFE) documentation to funding and review entities (e.g., BPA, CBFWA and NPCC) and to facilitate information exchange with all other interested parties throughout the region. We also present comprehensive pre-project baseline data on the M&E web site for the years 1996-2000.

Even though BPA funding was terminated in FY2004, CRITFE, the Nez Perce Tribe and Steven Vigg & Company plan on continuing to collaborate on information exchange and keep the www.Eco-Law.net web site updated in future years (to the extent possible given funding limitations). We continue to compile quarterly enforcement statistics to enable the evaluation of temporal trends during the post-project period. In an ongoing cooperative effort, we plan to compile additional years of baseline data (e.g., 1990-1995) on the Eco-Law web site; however, this activity will be restricted by available time and funding. If possible, selected statistics will be analyzed in subsequent years to provide a longer time series for evaluation of decadal trends in input, output and outcome performance standards – and will be presented in future conservation enforcement M&E performance reports.

Administration

In May 2000, when FY 2000 funds were authorized by BPA for enhanced mainstem enforcement, three new CRITFE enforcement positions – two officers and one dispatcher -- were developed and advertised. These new positions were interviewed and filled during July-September, 2000. The two new patrol officers attended Police Academy during October 2 to December 15, 2000. In addition, an experienced CRITFE officer, Mitch Hicks, was assigned as Sergeant to supervise BPA-funded activities. This field supervisor position is responsible for implementing BPA objectives and field action plans.

The CRITFE personnel roster for FY2003 – May 15, 2003 to May 14, 2004 – is presented in Appendix 1. The enhanced level of fishery protection would not have been in place during the increasingly abundant salmon runs of 2000-2004 were it not for a recommendation by the Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Authority and the Northwest Power Planning Council – followed by a commitment by BPA to provide FY2000 through FY2003 funding.

CRITFE procured, installed and tested a Ratheon Nightsight during October 2000 – to enhance boat patrols by providing improved visibility during periods of darkness. This device has proven to increase boat patrol effectiveness during darkness and to contribute to more safe working conditions for CRITFE officers. A second Ratheon Nightsight was purchased and implemented with non-BPA funds during FY2003.

Coordination continued with the CRITFE Fisheries Department and the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) subcontractor, Steven Vigg & Company. The CRITFE administrative and supervisory staff is developing methods and protocols to facilitate timely compilation of daily officer time logs, and subsequent transfer of this information to summary data tables needed for M&E. A revised form for collection of enforcement field data by individual officers was developed by Captain Ekker during Quarter 4, 2000. The daily activity log was revised to comply with the format recommended by NPPC; it was implemented beginning in January 2001.

The total number of personnel (Full Time Equivalents, FTEs) on the CRITFE roster for fiscal years (FY) 1992 through 2003 is summarized in Table 2. During FY2000 through FY2003, BPA funding supported 4.0 CRITFE enforcement FTE positions. Although the BPA funding started in May 2000, the enhanced FTE level (4.0 BPA/19.3 total) did not take effect until September 2000² due to lags caused by hiring and training.

The total CRITFE officer positions (Full Time Equivalents) are summarized below, according to periods of BPA project enhancements:

- 1992-1997 19.95 FTE System-wide Project 92-024
- 1998-1999 15.25 FTE no BPA Funding
- 2000-2004 19.65 FTE CRITFE Project 2000-056

Thus during the two-year pre-project period with no BPA funding (FY 1998-1999) the total number of baseline CRITFE personnel was 15.25 FTE. During FY 2000-2004, CRITFE personnel included the BIA baseline (average of 13.75 FTE) augmented by and additional average of 1.9 FTE that was funded by other federal sources³). The non-BPA funded CRITFE positions during FY 2000-2004 averaged 15.65 FTE.

During FY2003, BPA funding supported four positions (now fully trained) in addition to the baseline of 13.0 BIA funded officers and three positions supported by other funding – for a total of 20.0 FTE. The FY2003 CRITFE personnel roster specifies each position, name and funding source (Appendix 1).

² Hiring of new BPA-funded officer positions occurred during the initial four months of FY 2000 performance period (May 15, 2000 to May 14, 2001) and academy and field training continued throughout the period.

³ The annual variation in CRITFE funding from “other” sources since 1998 is independent of BPA funding levels.

Table 2. The number of CRITFE enforcement personnel (Full Time Equivalents, FTEs) supported by various funding sources; and the BPA enhancement budget for the fiscal years 1992 through 2003.

Fiscal Year	CRITFE Full Time Equivalents by Funding Source				BPA Budget
	Total FTEs	BIA	Other ⁴	BPA	
1992	18.0	13.0	0.0	5.0	\$1,210,195
1993	20.5	12.0	0.0	8.5	\$1,220,466
1994	20.5	12.0	0.0	8.5	\$909,422
1995	20.4	11.4	0.0	9.0	\$1,093,492
1996	20.0	11.0	0.0	9.0	\$904,000
1997	20.3	11.0	0.0	9.3	\$883,560
1998	15.0	13.0	2.0	0.0	\$0
1999	15.5	13.0	2.5	0.0	\$0
2000	19.3	13.0	2.3	4.0	\$388,427
2001	19.0	14.0	1.0	4.0	\$419,808
2002	20.3	15.0	1.3	4.0	\$434,082
2003	20.0	13.0	3.0	4.0	\$414,000

The FY2000-2003 BPA funding levels of the new Project 2000-056 are less than half that of the previous BPA-funded demonstration project (#92-024) that averaged about a million dollars per year for the CRITFE component during 1992-1997. However, the total enforcement level of effort for FY2000-2003 is nearly equal to the enhanced 1992-1997 levels because CRITFE as been proactive in seeking additional baseline positions and funding sources. CRITFE has been able to enhance the BPA project's goals & objectives, and leverage the effectiveness of the BPA-funded positions – via Department of Justice COPS Grants that provide community policing positions and sophisticated patrol equipment and enforcement data management software that, in turn, makes all field operations more effective.

Resource Protection

The enhanced fish, wildlife and habitat law enforcement provided by this project serves to protect and enhance all targeted salmonid stocks, resident fish stocks, wildlife species, essential habitats, and other commercially, ecologically and culturally important natural resources within the project area. The primary area of focused CRITFE effort is Zone 6 of the mainstem Columbia River – which encompasses about 152 linear miles of river between Bonneville and McNary Dams. The mainstem dams, reservoir pools, and natural resources targeted for protection within the Treaty fishery area (Zone 6) is summarized in Table 3. CRITFE

⁴ Includes USACE, Department of Justice "COPPS" Grants, and cultural resources funding.

coordinates and shares available resources⁵ with the Nez Perce Tribe's conservation enforcement project with primary jurisdiction in the mainstem Snake River and its tributary river systems.

Table 3. Gross characterization of mainstem Zone 6 area and targeted natural resources.

<i>Pool</i>	<i>Lower Dam</i>	<i>Upper Dam</i>	<i>River Miles</i>	<i>Target Resources</i>
<i>Bonneville</i>	Bonneville	The Dalles	45	All anadromous salmonid species/stocks; sturgeon; lamprey; walleye; northern pikeminnow; shad; other depleted or protected resident fish; wildlife species utilized for hunting; ecologically, culturally & commercially important plant species; and, cultural resources.
<i>The Dalles</i>	The Dalles	John Day	31	
<i>John Day</i>	John Day	McNary	76	

The vast watersheds that are tributary to the mainstem Columbia River and are under the co-management jurisdiction of the CRITFC member tribes can be subdivided into geographic regions defined by Northwest Power and Conservation Council as "Ecological Provinces". The following Provinces include subbasins under the co-management or law enforcement jurisdiction of the CRITFC member Tribes in the mainstem Columbia River:

- Columbia Gorge Province;
- Columbia Plateau Ecological Province – north; and
- Columbia Plateau Ecological Province – south.

The Columbia Gorge Province includes the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and The Dalles Dams, and subbasins that are tributary to the mainstem. Subbasins within the Columbia Gorge Province are:

- Bonneville Reservoir;
- Fifteenmile;
- Hood;
- Klickitat
- Little White Salmon;
- White Salmon; and
- Wind.

The Columbia Plateau Ecological Provinces include the region from The Dalles Dam to, up the Mid-Columbia River, to Wanapum Dam on the North; and from The Dalles Dam, up the Snake River, to Lewiston on the South. The Columbia Plateau North includes the Columbia River and

⁵ Inter-agency operations and resource sharing has been restricted during FY2001-2003 due to limited budgets.

all tributaries upstream of The Dalles Dam up to and including Wanapum Dam. Subbasins within the Columbia Plateau – North are:

- Crab;
- Mainstem Columbia;
- Rock Creek; and
- Yakima.

The Columbia Plateau South includes the Columbia River and all tributaries on the south bank upstream of The Dalles Dam up to the confluence with the Snake River; and the Snake River and all tributaries from Lewiston, Idaho to the confluence with the Columbia River. Subbasins within the Columbia Plateau – South are:

- Deschutes
- John Day
- Mainstem Snake
- Palouse
- Tucannon
- Umatilla
- Walla Walla

Priority fish species and harvest seasons are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Priority fish species and treaty seasons for CRITFE Conservation Enforcement patrols, FY 2003.

Fish Species	Season	Zone 6 Fishery
Steelhead	Spring:	C&S + commercial gill net
	Summer:	C&S
	Fall:	C&S + commercial gillnet
Chinook salmon	Winter:	Gillnet commercial
	Spring:	C&S + platform + commercial gillnet
	Fall:	C&S + commercial gillnet
Coho salmon	Fall:	Gillnet commercial
Sockeye Salmon	Summer:	C&S + commercial gillnet
Sturgeon	Winter:	Setline + gillnet
	Spring:	Setline + gillnet
	Summer:	Setline + gillnet
Walleye	Winter:	Commercial gillnet
	Spring:	Commercial gillnet
	Fall:	C&S + commercial gillnet
American Shad	Open	Spring-Summer commercial
Northern pikeminnow	Open	BPA bounty fishery: April-September

Annual Trends – Years 1992 to 2003

From 1992 through 1997, CRITFC Conservation Enforcement was part of a system-wide BPA project (#92-024) that greatly increased fish, wildlife and habitat enforcement throughout the Columbia Basin. The performance of the system-wide enforcement project during the 1992-94 demonstration period was documented by Vigg (1995). Performance of the CRITFE project for the five-year period 1992-1996 was further evaluated by Vigg (1997). Funding for enhanced law enforcement provided to eight fish & wildlife agencies and tribes (including CRITFC) was eliminated in FY 1998 when BPA Project 92-024 was terminated. As a direct result of elimination of BPA funding, several CRITFE enforcement positions were cut in 1998. From January 1998 to May 2000, the ability of CRITFE to respond to fish, wildlife and habitat violations was diminished due to fewer officers in the field, fewer dispatchers, and reduction of the temporal enforcement coverage in Zone 6 (previously 24-7-365). Trends in BPA funding of CRITFE and the number of resulting additional fisheries enforcement officers and dispatchers (full time equivalents, FTE's) -- for fiscal years (FY) 1992 to 2002 -- is presented in Figure 1.

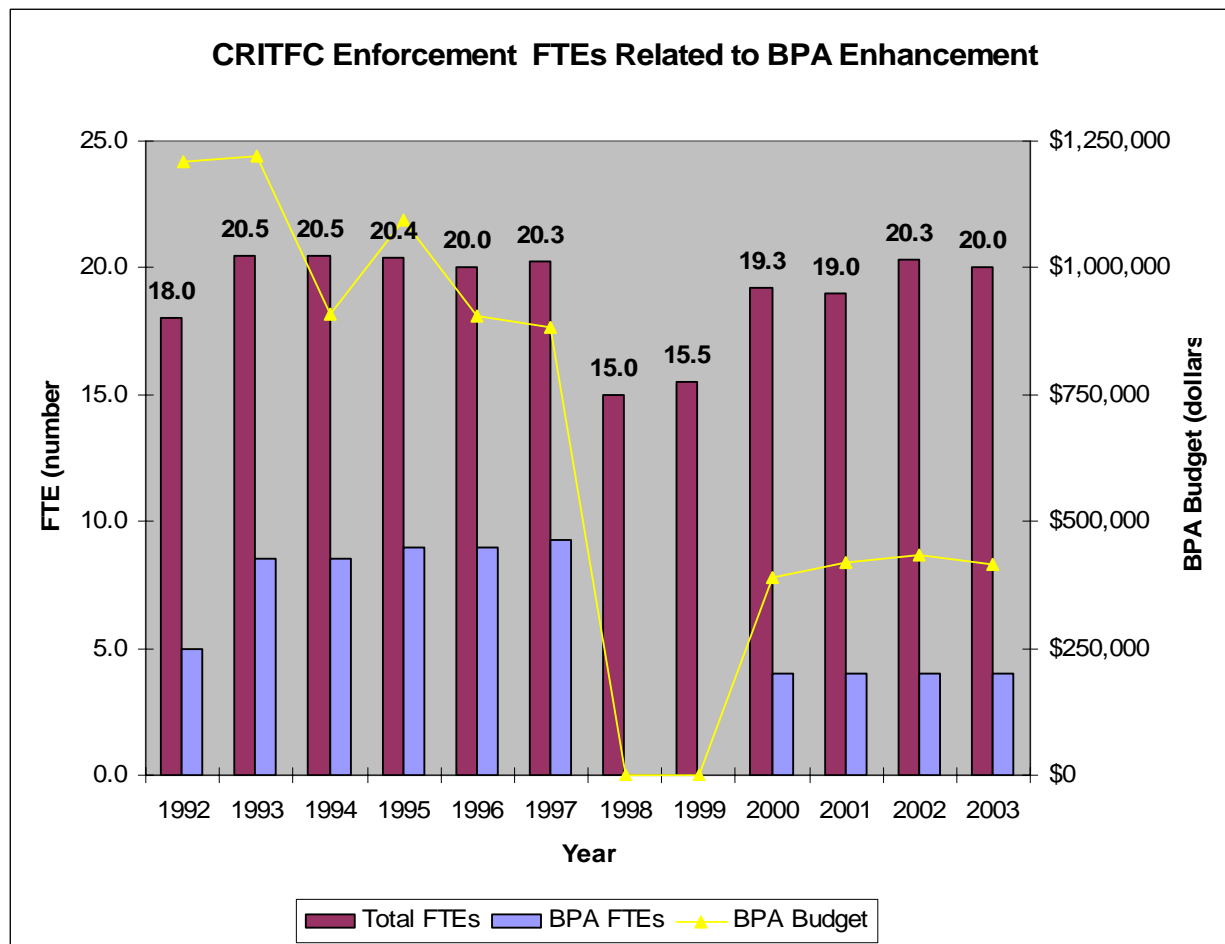


Figure 1. BPA funding for CRITFE for fisheries enforcement and the number of resulting additional enforcement positions -- for fiscal years 1992 through 2003.

Reductions in all CRITFE output statistics occurred during calendar years 1998-2000 relative to the enhanced 1992-1997 period. Temporal trends in three of the primary enforcement outputs – officer patrol effort, contacts with resource users, and total arrests for fishery violations – show decreases in CRITFE performance during 1998-2000 compared to 1997 (Figure 2).

Subsequently, after funding was restored in May 2000 and new officers were trained and certified – the measures of performance rebounded during CYs 2001-2003.

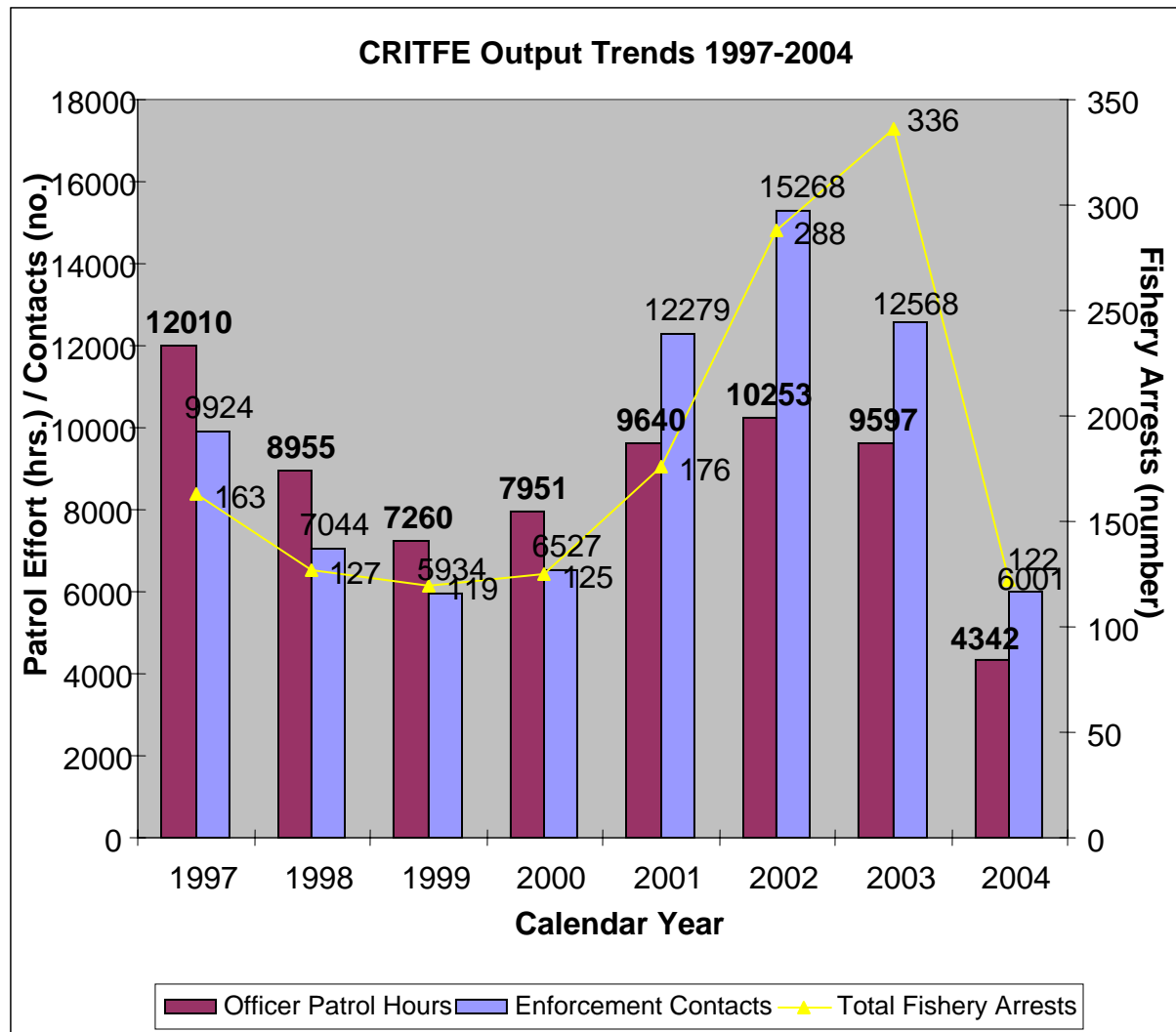


Figure 2. Trends in enforcement output statistics (patrol effort, contacts and arrests) by CRITFE Conservation Officers in Zone 6, CY 1997 to 2004 (note: 2004 data is for a partial year – i.e., January through May only).

CRITFE patrol effort declined from a high of 12,010 officer hours in 1997 to a low of 7,260 in 1999 and returned 9,640 hours of effort during 2001. In 2002 the increase continued with patrol hours of 10,253 and a slight decline in 2003 of 9,597 patrol hours. Likewise, enforcement contacts decreased from 9,924 in 1997 to 5,934 in 1999 and returned to a new high of 12,279 contacts with resource users during 2001. In 2002 the contacts continued to rise to a high of 15,268 and a slight decrease in 2003 of 12,568 contacts. CRITFE officers arrested 163 violators in 1997, but only 119 in 1999. Total arrests were up to a new high of 176 in 2001. The number of arrests continued to rise in 2002 (288) with a peak of 336 arrests in 2003.

Thus, the primary output measures – patrol effort, contacts, and arrests – showed declines of 39.6, 40.2, and 27.0 percent, respectively -- from 1997 to 1999 (Table 5). Conversely, renewed BPA funding during the second half of CY2000 has resulted in reversal of the downward trends and 5-10 percent increases in these same output statistics during the first year of the new enforcement project. Furthermore, nearly all the lost ground in enforcement outputs due to budget cuts in 1998-99 has been recovered by year 2001. The primary output measures – patrol effort, contacts, and arrests – showed increases of 32.8, 106.9, and 47.9 percent, respectively -- from CY1999 to CY2001. These primary output statistics continued to increase in CY 2002 and CY2003 (Table 5).

Table 5. Changes in three primary enforcement output statistics during calendar years (CY) 1997 to 2003.

Enforcement Statistic	Percent Decrease From CY 1997 to 1999	Percent Increase From CY 1999 to 2000	Percent Increase From CY 1999 to 2001	Percent Increase From CY 1999 to 2002	Percent Increase From CY 1999 to 2003
Officer Patrol Hours	39.6%	9.5%	32.8%	41.2%	32.2%
Enforcement Contacts	40.2%	10.0%	106.9%	157.3%	111.8%
Total Fishery Arrests	27.0%	5.0%	47.9%	142.0%	182.4%

Since resumption of BPA funding to the new Conservation Enforcement Project 2000-056-00 in May 2000, CRITFE resource enforcement effort has been significantly enhanced. Three additional enforcement positions were hired in August and received academy and field training during the remainder of CY 2000. In addition an experienced officer was promoted to supervise BPA-funded field activities. Thus, although BPA funding in May 2000 immediately provided focus on Conservation Enforcement objectives and invigoration of the command structure, the achievement of additional fully functional and commissioned officers in the field was not fully realized until January 2001. Thus, much of the enhancement in CRITFE field effort from FY2000 funding occurred during the latter segment of the performance period – specifically, January–May 2001. During FY2003, however, the Conservation Enforcement project has reached full effectiveness, as will be demonstrated in the following section that presents results of quantitative data analyses.

FY2003 Performance Period – May 15, 2003 through May 14, 2004

Specific enforcement statistics for the FY 2003 performance period⁶ are summarized by quarter in Tables 6-15, and the complete array of law enforcement statistics are listed by month (May 2001 through May 2004) in Appendix 2.

Diverse and complex fisheries occur within the Zone 6 of the mainstem Columbia River. Fishing seasons and closures covered by CRITFC Conservation Enforcement for the FY2003 performance period (May 15, 2003 through May 14, 2004) are tabulated in Appendix 3. Fishing seasons and closures covered by CRITFE Conservation Enforcement for year 2003 are summarized in Appendix 3.1. Regulations and fisheries proposed for 2004 are summarized in Appendix 3.2.

Patrol Effort Statistics

CRITFE officers spent an average of 9,782 hours per year conducting field patrols during the 36-month period of June 2001 through May 2004 – compared to 9,051 hours during the FY2000 performance period, and 7,681 hours during the previous 12-month baseline period (Figure 3). The three-year average FY2001-2003 annual patrol effort was 27.3% greater than the baseline period (June 1999 to May 2000). Monthly distribution of effort is variable during the year depending in part on the magnitude and timing of the winter-spring, summer and fall fishing seasons. The temporal distribution of CRITFE officer time spent on patrol illustrates that effort consistently declines in October (after the fall fishery) and is at minimum levels during November and December – due to absence of fishing activity and leave taken for holidays (Figure 3). This monthly pattern holds true for most years and actually increases enforcement effectiveness by accruing overtime and compensation hours during the times when resource protection is needed the most and taking leave during the late-fall to early-winter off-season.

⁶ The implementation performance period for FY2003 BPA funding of Project 2000-056-00 is May 15, 2003 through May 14, 2004; however to facilitate some analyses, data are evaluated for the 12-month period June through May and the year is divided into standard quarters. For example, historical and current CRITFE data are tabulated on a monthly basis (not bi-monthly) and May is in the middle of Quarter 2 (April-June).

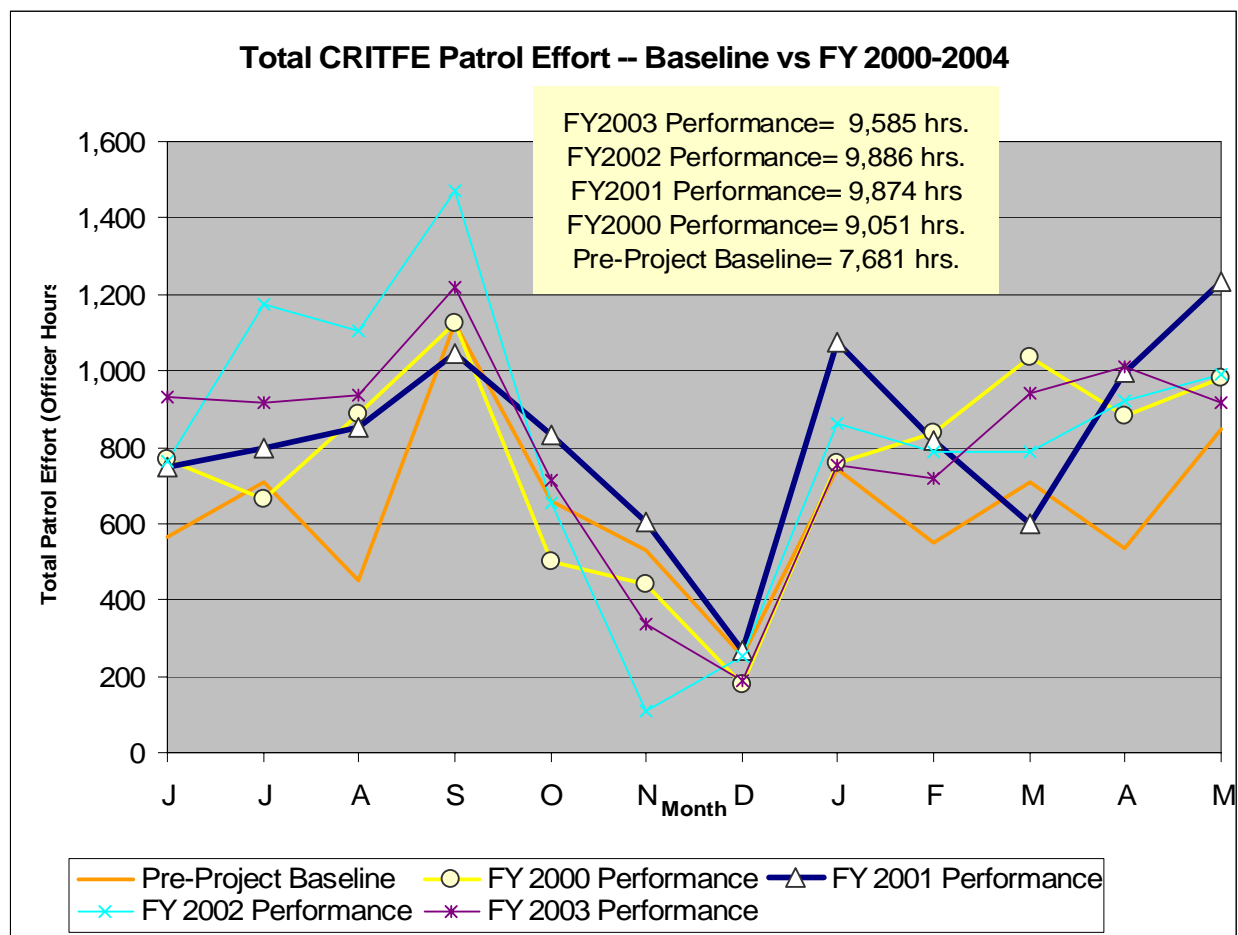


Figure 3. Total CRITFE monthly enforcement patrol effort (all categories) for the FY2003 performance period – June 2000 through May 2004 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline (June 1999 to May 2000).

The mean officer patrol effort was 640.1 hours per month in the pre-project baseline (June 1999-May 2000), 754.3 hours per month in FY2000, 822.8 hours per month in FY2001, 823.8 hours per month in FY2002, and 798.8 hours per month in FY2003. By inspection of the recent four years of record, I separated the officer patrol effort data into five time periods having similar levels of patrol effort (Table 1):

1. June-August – **medium effort** – summer fishery
2. September – **maximum annual level of effort** – fall fishery
3. October – **medium-low effort** – transition period, end of fishery seasons
4. November-December – **minimum effort** – off-season
5. January-May – **high effort** – winter-spring fisheries

Table 6. Characterization of monthly periods having similar levels of CRITFE officer patrol effort – relative to Zone 6 fishery seasons June 1999 through May 2004.

<i>Average Officer Patrol Effort by Monthly Time Period</i>						
<i>Time Period</i>	June-August (3 mo)	September	October	November-December (2 mo)	January-May (5 mo)	12-Mo Average
<i>Pre-Project Baseline</i>	575	1,122	659	393	678	640.1
<i>FY 2000 Performance</i>	772	1,126	502	309	898	754.3
<i>FY 2001 Performance</i>	801	1,047	833	435	944	822.8
<i>FY 2002 Performance</i>	1,015	1,471	653	181	871	823.8
<i>FY 2003 Performance</i>	928	1,219	713	264	869	798.8
<i>4-yr Project Mean</i>	879	1,216	675	297	895	800
<i>4-yr Project Increase over Baseline</i>	52.9%	8.4%	2.5%	-24.4%	32.1%	25.0%

It is interesting to note that the winter-spring and summer fishery seasons (encompassing the months January-August) have experienced a 36% increase in patrol effort for the 2-year project period (FY2000 and FY2003) compared to the same months in the pre-project baseline. The peak patrol effort during the fall chinook fishery (September to mid-October) has remained relatively constant. The effort during the off-season (November-December) has actually decreased about five percent during the 2-year project period. This reduction is probably due to more compensatory time being used during the fishing seasons (and taken during the off-season) due to the focused effort to protect ESA salmon stocks.

The quarterly statistics show that – with the exception of the off-season (Quarter 4) – the increased levels of patrol effort have been maintained throughout the FY2000 and FY2003 performance periods, averaging about 2,372 hours per quarter (Table 7). In comparison, pre-BPA-project patrol effort during Quarter 1 of 2000 was 2,003 hours – the effort for the same time period in FY2003 and FY2002 was 2,627 and 2,489 hours, respectively – i.e., an average increase of 27.6 percent. Total patrol effort for Quarter 2 of 2000 was 2,151 hours – compared to 2,610 hours (21.3% increase) in the same quarter of 2001 and 2,997 hours (39.3% increase) in Quarter 2, 2002. More comprehensive comparisons will be presented in future performance reports, e.g., the longer project period will be evaluated in comparison to an extended baseline time series.

Table 7. Total quarterly CRITFE officer patrol effort, January 2000 through December 2004; the shading below the tabular data indicates the pre-BPA-project period (blue), the FY2000 performance period (green), the FY2001 performance period (yellow), the FY2002 performance period (orange), and the FY2003 performance period (pink).

Patrol Effort Category (Hours)																	
	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003				
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	
Commercial	1,823	1,902	2,541	1,089	2,378	2,299	2,388	1,562	2,244	2,550	3,308	858	2,218	2,400	2,834	1,140	
Ceremonial	28	97	5	0	10	88	0	6	34	77	27	16	18	115	0	0	
Sport	118	83	53	10	162	82	138	51	55	186	147	51	85	171	100	53	
Aircraft	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	3	17	0	
Inter-Agency	5	26	28	9	13	67	64	20	51	59	66	4	5	30	21	2	
Investigation	29	43	47	12	64	74	110	64	105	121	183	86	116	123	101	45	
Total Effort	2,003	2,151	2,677	1,120	2,627	2,610	2,700	1,703	2,489	2,997	3,752	1015	2,442	2,842	3,073	1,240	
Time Period:	Pre-project	FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance			

In general during the past years of record, over ten times more patrol effort was allocated to commercial fishing seasons and closures compared to other fisheries such as ceremonial, subsistence or sport (Figure 4).

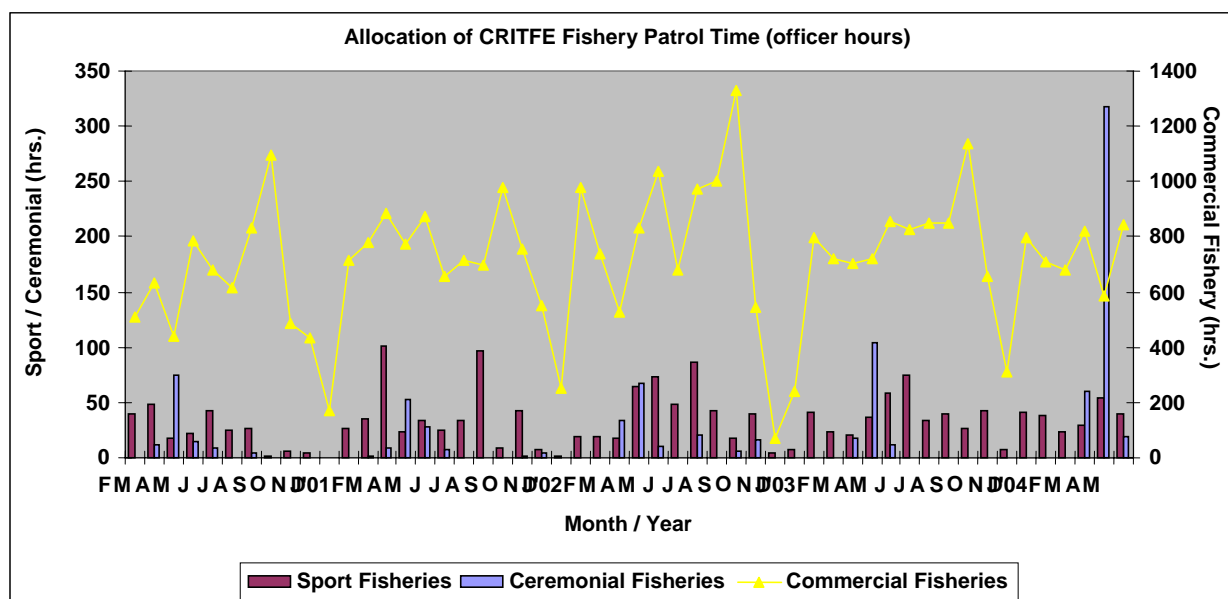


Figure 4. Time series of CRITFE fishery patrol effort (commercial, ceremonial and sport) from January 2000 to March 2004 (note 10X scale for commercial fisheries effort).

Average commercial fishery patrol effort was 577 hours per month during the 1999-2000 baseline, increased about 20% to 694 hours per month during FY2000, then further increased to an average of 734 hours per month (27% over baseline) during the three-year FY2001-2003 performance period (Figure 5).

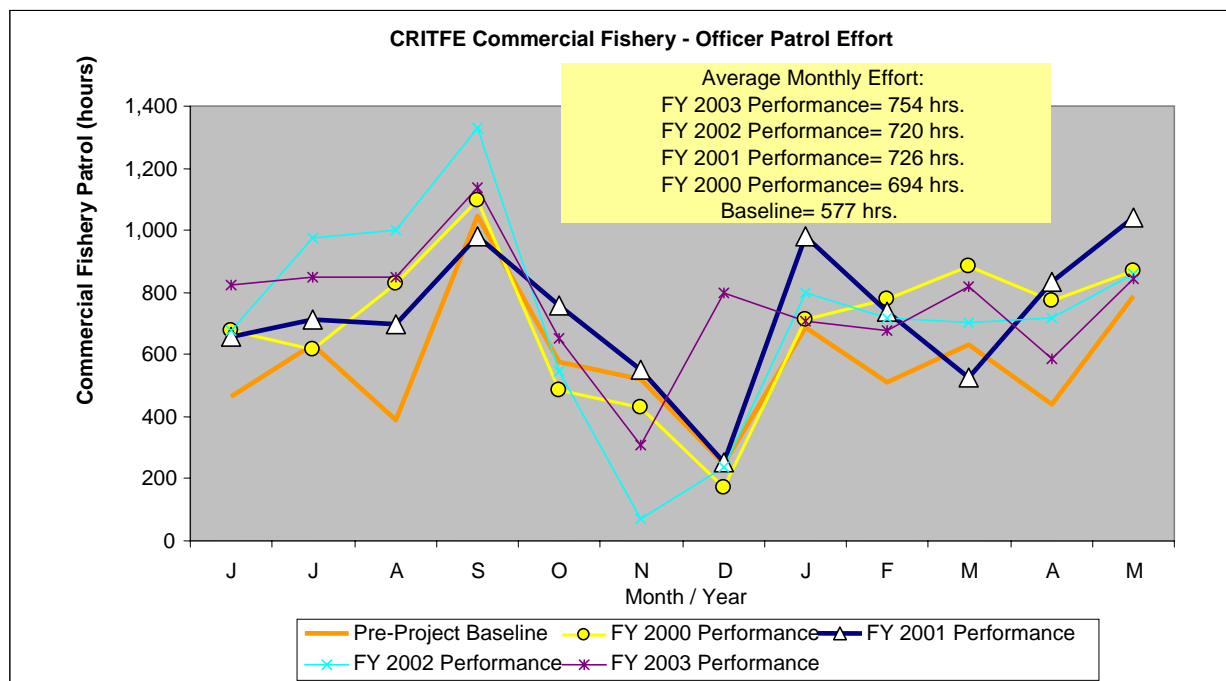


Figure 5. Total CRITFE commercial fishery patrol effort for the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the FY2000-2002 performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Due to restricted budgets from 1998 to the first quarter of 2000, cooperative enforcement actions with other entities – Inter-agency assists, Inter-Tribal assists, and public assists – were negligible. Starting in April 2000, an effort was re-initiated to enhance inter-agency cooperation at the command level (i.e., CBLEC meetings) and assistance at the field level (i.e., patrols). During the FY2001 performance period – June 2001 to May 2002 – 219 hours of CRITFE officer time was allocated to Inter-Agency patrols – compared to 98 hours during FY2000, and only 47 hours during the previous 12-month baseline. The average three-year FY2001-2003 inter-agency effort was of 11.0 hours per month. Thus, the FY2001-2003 CRITFE inter-agency patrol effort was a 175% increase over the June 1999-May 2000 baseline.

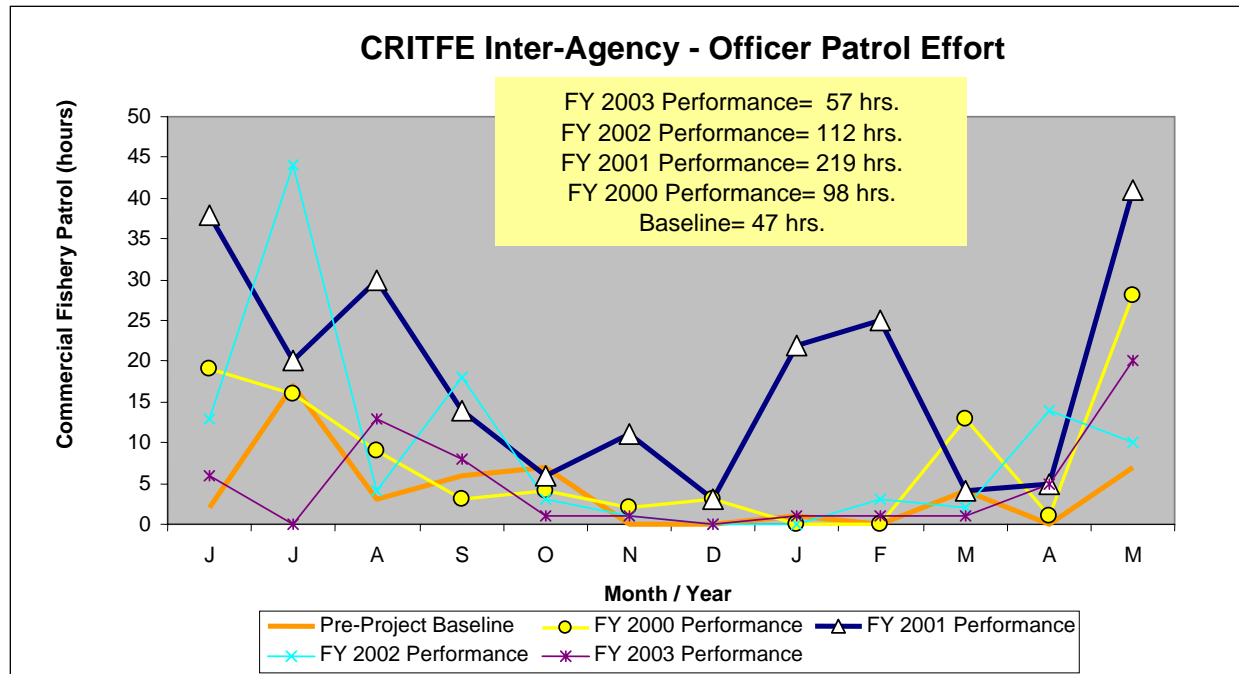


Figure 6. Total CRITFE inter-agency patrol effort for the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the FY2000-2002 performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Shore (vehicle) and Boat Patrols

Vehicle patrol mileage is generally correlated with CRITFE officer patrol hours in Zone 6 (Figure 7); this relationship, along with supporting data, indicates that a consistently large proportion of the officers' field time is spent patrolling shore areas from vehicles. About 150 river miles extend between Bonneville and McNary Dams; therefore the reservoir shore line under the CRITFE jurisdiction is roughly twice that -- i.e., 300 miles. Monthly vehicle patrol mileage is usually high during times associated with spring-summer-fall fishing seasons, especially openings and closures. Fall fisheries are usually closed in mid-October, and as a result patrol mileage subsequently declines during the November-December off-season.

The following description of trends in monthly vehicle patrol effort follow the generalities stated above. Monthly vehicle patrol mileage was relatively stable from January to April 2000 (under 15,000 miles per month), but increased substantially to average of 17,850 miles during May-September. Fall fisheries were closed in mid-October, and as a result patrol mileage subsequently declined to an average of about 7,550 during the November-December 2000 off-season (Figure 7).

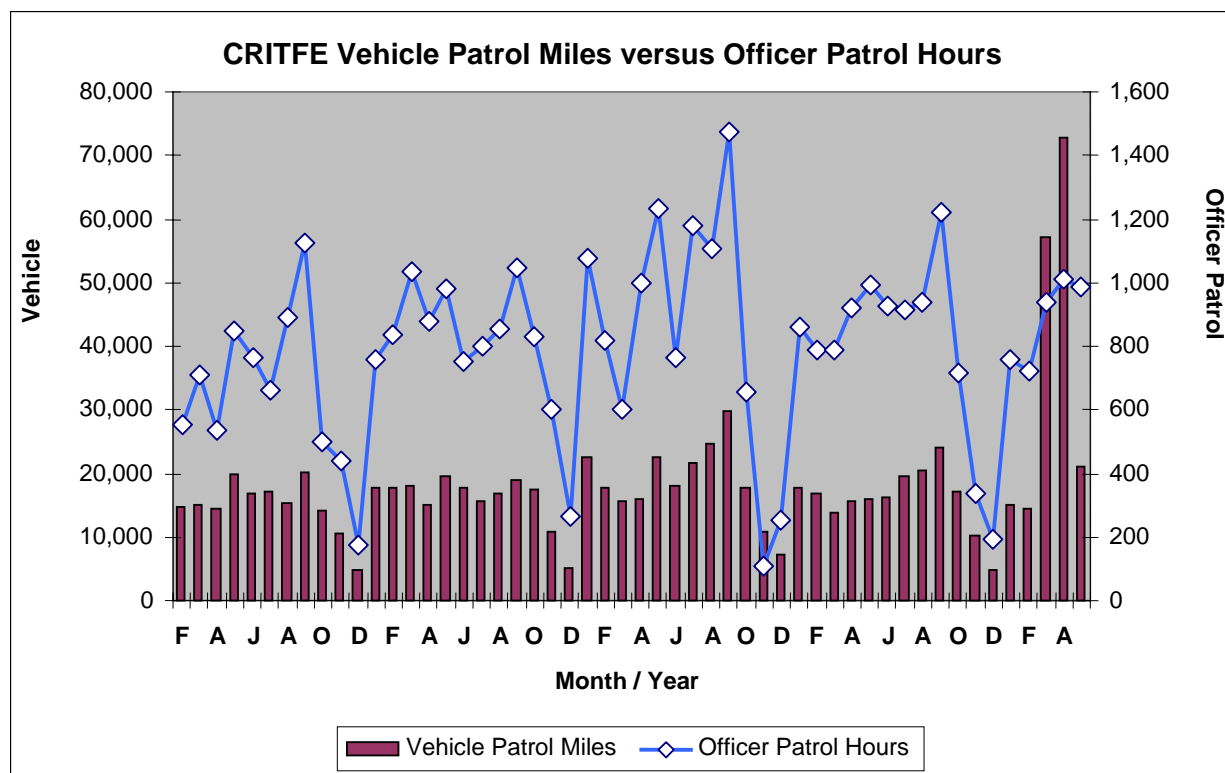


Figure 7. Time series of CRITFE vehicle patrol mileage compared to total officer patrol time (hours) from January 2000 to June 2004.

The patrol mileage for 2001 started out at higher levels than the previous year, averaging 17,113 miles per month during January-April 2001. Vehicle patrols during calendar year 2001 peaked in May (19,614 miles), but remained relatively high during June-October (average of 17,338 miles per month). As in the previous year, the minimum levels of vehicle patrols occurred during November-December 2001 (average of 7,907 miles). High levels of vehicle patrols resumed in January 2002 – averaging 17,946 miles per month during January-April 2002. Again the CY2002 annual peak in mileage occurred in May (22,564 miles). The overall pattern presented in Figure 7 exhibits increasing trends in vehicle patrols (measured by miles) from year to year; with a consistent within-year pattern of allocation of effort by month.

During the period June 2001 through May 2002 officers spent a total 9,899 hours on shore patrol driving 196,853 miles; i.e., an average of about 20 miles driven per hour of officer patrol time. On a quarterly basis, patrol miles-per-officer-hour was relatively consistent for the most quarters, ranging from about 19 to 24 miles per patrol hour (Table 8). The highest ratio of miles/officer hour during October-December, 2000 (26.1 mi/hr); this outlier was during a period of minimum officer hours.

Table 8. Total quarterly CRITFE vehicle patrol mileage versus officer patrol effort, January 2000 through December 2003.

Vehicle Patrol Statistic	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003			
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Officer Patrol Effort (hours)	2,003	2,151	2,677	1,120	2,627	2,610	2,700	1,703	2,489	2,997	3,752	1,015	2,442	2,842	3,073	1,240
Vehicle Patrol Effort (miles)	44,775	51,113	52,624	29,280	53,562	52,304	51,405	33,301	55,880	56,435	76,007	35,733	48,026	47,726	64,004	32,288
Patrol miles/hour	22.4	23.8	19.7	26.1	20.4	20.0	19.0	19.6	22.5	18.8	20.3	35.2	19.7	16.8	20.8	14.0
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance	

CRITFE officers drove a total of 293,010 miles conducting vehicle patrols during the 12-month period of June 2002 through May 2003. In comparison, CRITFE officers drove a total of: 209,302 miles in FY 2002; 196,853 miles in FY 2001; 186,756 miles during the FY2000 performance period, and 171,432 miles during the previous 12-month baseline period (Figure 8). Thus, the FY2000-2003 average annual vehicle patrol effort (221,480 miles per year) was 29.2% greater than the baseline period (June 1999 to May 2000).

Monthly distribution of vehicle patrol mileage is relatively stable during January-October, but varies on a monthly basis depending in part on the magnitude and timing of the winter-spring, summer and fall fishing seasons. The temporal distribution of CRITFE vehicle patrol effort consistently declines each month from a peak in September (fall fishery) to the annual low in December – this decline is due to absence of fishing activity in late-fall and leave taken for Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. As clearly seen in Figure 8, each year during FY2000-2002 vehicle patrols increase substantially in January, remain at moderate-high levels during February-April, and exhibit another peak in May. In FY2003, however, patrol miles were exceptionally high during March and April.

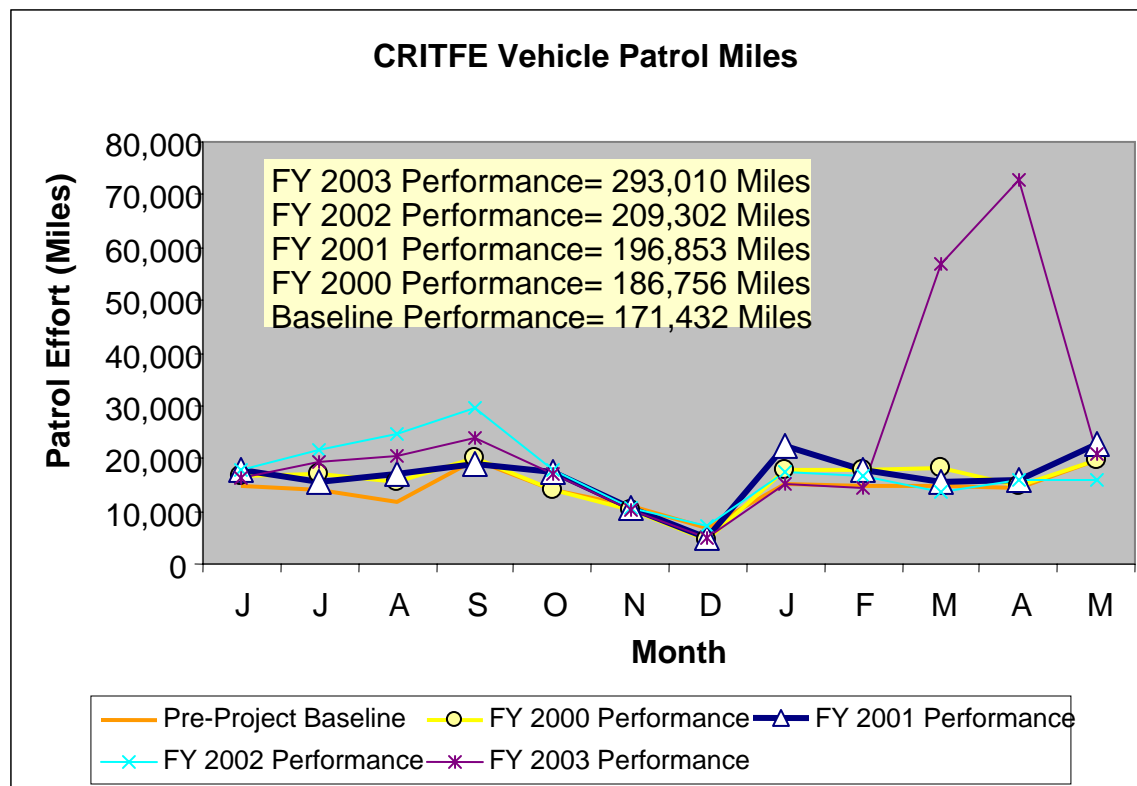


Figure 8. Total vehicle patrol mileage by CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the prior performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

During the June 2001 - May 2002 performance period, total shore patrol effort (day+night= 8,604 hrs.) comprised about 87% of the 9,874 total officer hours (all patrol categories combined). Other patrols and duties excluded, the proportion of boat (versus shore) patrol effort was greatest on a quarterly basis during Quarters 2 and 3 (April-September) – averaging 20.5% in FY2000 and 17% percent in FY2003 (Table 9). Conversely, the minimum boat patrol effort relative to vehicle-based shore patrols occurs during Quarter 4 (October to December) – 11.3% in FY2000 and 8.7% percent in FY2003. Intermediate levels of boat patrol effort relative to shore patrols occurs during the winter months of Quarter 1 – 15% in FY2000 and 12% percent in FY2003.

Table 9. Total CRITFE boat and shore patrol effort (officer hours) – day versus night – by quarter, January 2000 through December 2003.

Patrol Effort Category (Hours)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003			
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Day Boat Patrol	381	287	347	106	255	300	332	93	208	347	392	57	270	264	216	53
Night Boat Patrol	24	94	259	25	189	206	139	59	100	150	235	16	40	66	177	8
Percent Night	5.9%	24.7%	42.7%	19.1%	42.6%	40.7%	29.5%	38.8%	32.5%	30.2%	37.5%	22.0%	12.9%	20.0%	53.2%	13.1%
Day Shore Patrol	1,388	1,258	1,382	706	1,840	1,378	1,423	1,181	1,594	1,717	1,753	881	1,322	1,331	1,546	803
Night Shore Patrol	358	621	771	325	684	773	779	422	677	837	1,297	442	710	1,088	990	318
Percent Night	20.5%	33.0%	35.8%	31.5%	27.1%	35.9%	35.4%	26.3%	29.8%	32.8%	42.5%	33.4%	34.9%	45.4%	39.0%	28.4%
Total Boat Patrol	405	381	606	131	444	506	471	152	308	497	1505	73	310	330	393	61
Total Shore Patrol	1,746	1,879	2,153	1,031	2,524	2,151	2,202	1,603	2,271	2,554	9198	1323	2032	2419	2536	1121
Percent Boat	18.8%	16.9%	22.0%	11.3%	15.0%	19.0%	17.6%	8.7%	11.9%	16.3%	14.1%	5.2%	13.2%	12.0%	13.4%	5.2%
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance	

Shore patrol effort increased about 10 percent from FY2000 (7,824 hours) to FY2003 (8,604 hours). Of the total time spent on shore patrol during the FY2003 performance period (June 2001 through May 2002) – about 5,913 hours (69%) were spent in day patrols versus 2,691 hours (31%) allocated to night patrols (Figure 9). The proportion of day versus night shore patrols was very similar during the FY2000 period (June 2000 through May 2001) – about 5,253 hours (67%) were spent in day patrols versus 2,517 hours (33%) allocated to night patrols.

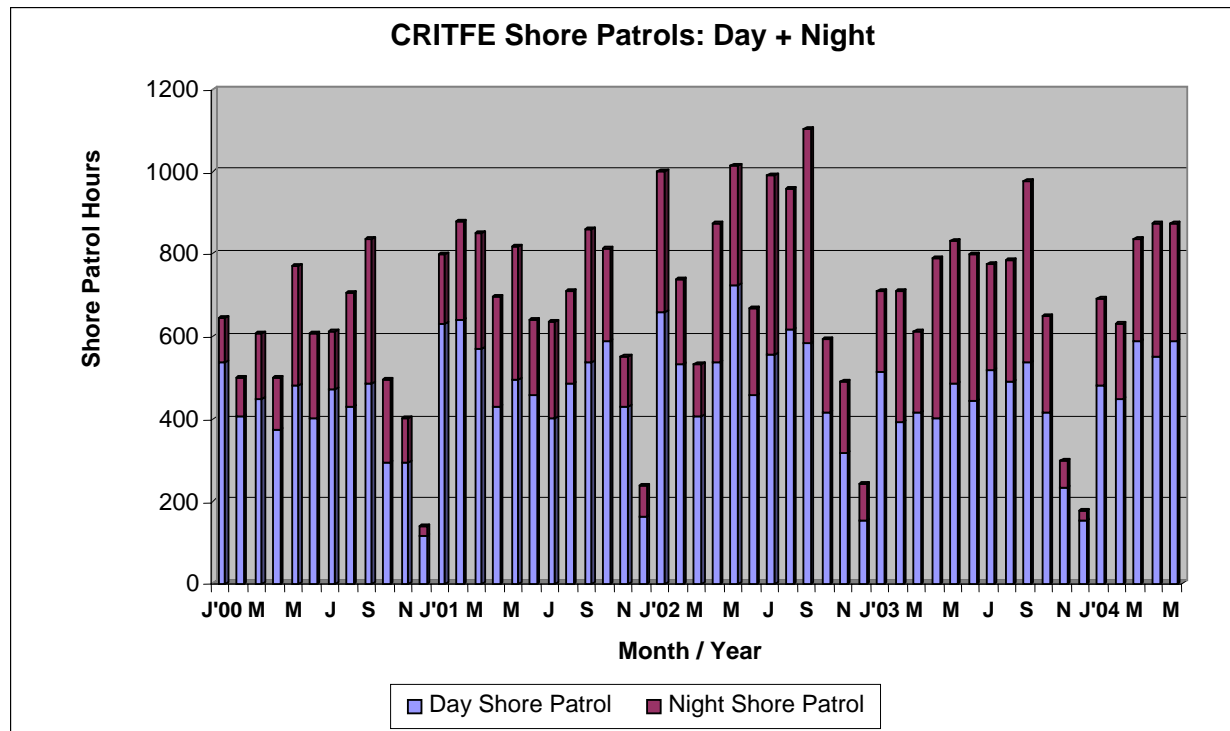


Figure 9. Time series of CRITFE shore patrol effort (day versus night) from January 2000 to May 2004.

The total boat patrol effort during the FY2003 performance period (June 2003 – May 2004) was 931 hours. In comparison, the total boat patrol effort was 1,316 hours during the FY2002 performance period (June 2002 – May 2003), 1,434 hours during the FY2001 performance period, and 1,745 hours during FY2000. Thus, boat patrol effort progressively decreased each year during the BPA-funded project; and a 46.7% reduction in total boat patrol hours occurred from FY2000 to FY2003. We do not understand the cause of this significant drop in boat patrol effort, and thus it requires further investigation.

Night-time boat patrol effort decreased at a greater rate than total boat patrol effort – i.e., night patrol hours decreased 60.4% from 709 hours in 2000 to 281 hours in FY 2003. Likewise, the average annual percentage of night patrols decreased from 40.6 percent in FY2000 to an average of 30.2 percent during FY2001-FY2003 (June 2001 through May 2004).

Over the period of record, it is apparent that the proportion of day-night patrols varies substantially on a monthly basis – e.g., from zero to 100 percent night patrols in individual months (Figure 10). It is difficult to discern a management rationale or cause-effect explanation for the observed pattern of allocation of boat patrol effort during the project period.

We hypothesize that night boat patrols would be less frequent during winter due to adverse weather conditions (officer safety issue), and that effort should be proportionately greater during salmon fishing seasons (resource protection issue). Perhaps decisions on when to conduct night-time patrols are made opportunistically and/or boat patrol effort allocation is simply not being managed effectively. A more rigorous analysis of a longer time series of data may be needed to achieve a better understanding of these interactions. Night boat patrol effort should have improved during FY2002-FY2003 -- given the fact that considerable resources have been expended during this time for the procurement of larger more sea-worthy patrol boats and night-vision navigation equipment specifically designed for facilitating night-time boat patrols. CRITFE boat patrol effort is clearly an area that needs further inspection and probably management improvement.

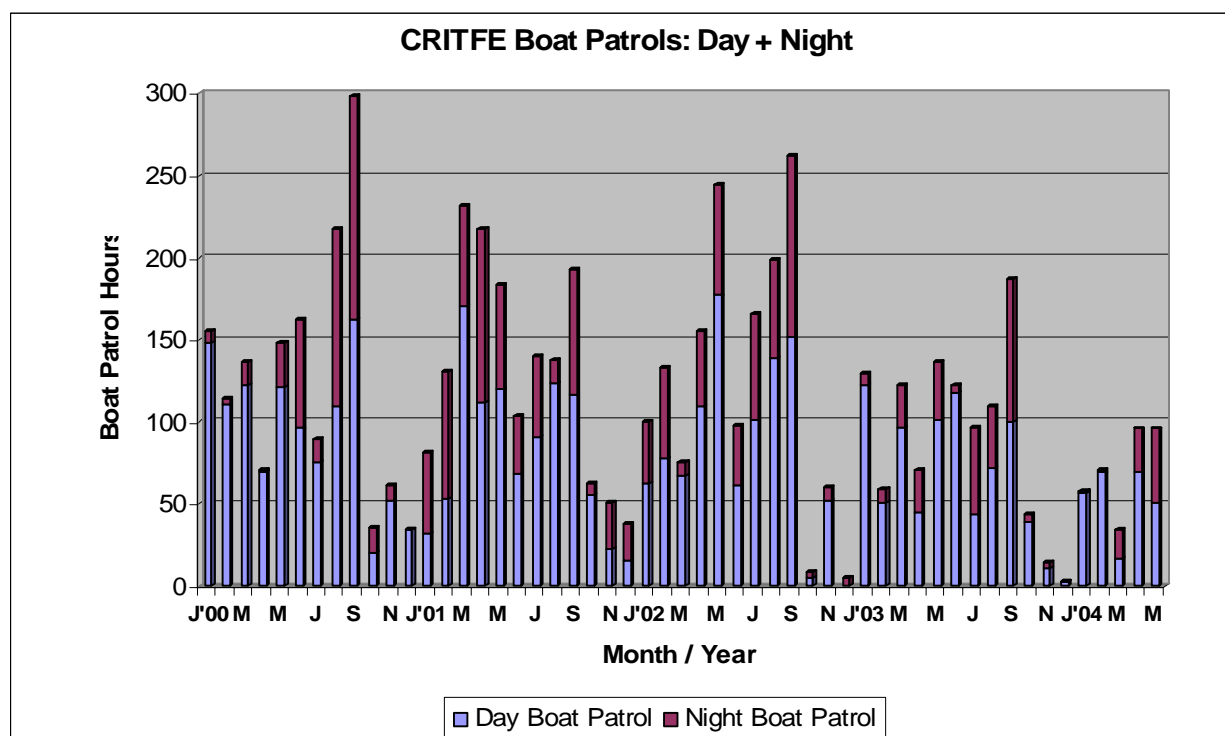


Figure 10. Time series of CRITFE boat patrol effort (day versus night) from January 2000 to May 2004.

During FY2000-2001 only 2 patrol flights and 7 officer hours were logged (Table 10). However in FY2002 the effort was increased to 8 patrol flights and 24 officer hours. Likewise, during FY2003, 6 patrol flights and 27 officer hours were logged. This is still a low level of air patrol effort that can be explained by restricted budgets and low levels of interagency support during recent years. Air patrols are a powerful tool, however, and a clear need exists to seek opportunities to expand the level of effort.

Table 10. Total CRITFE aircraft patrol effort, by quarter, January 2000 through December 2003.

Aircraft Patrol Effort (Hours / Number)	<i>Year 2000</i>				<i>Year 2001</i>				<i>Year 2002</i>				<i>Year 2003</i>			
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Officer Effort (hours)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	3	17	0
Patrol Flights (number)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	5	0
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance	

CRITFE investigation effort for the FY2001-2003 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2004 averaged 411.3 officer hours per year (Figure 11). This enhanced investigation effort constitutes over a 100% increase over the level of effort in FY2000 (193 hours) and the pre-project baseline (199 hours).

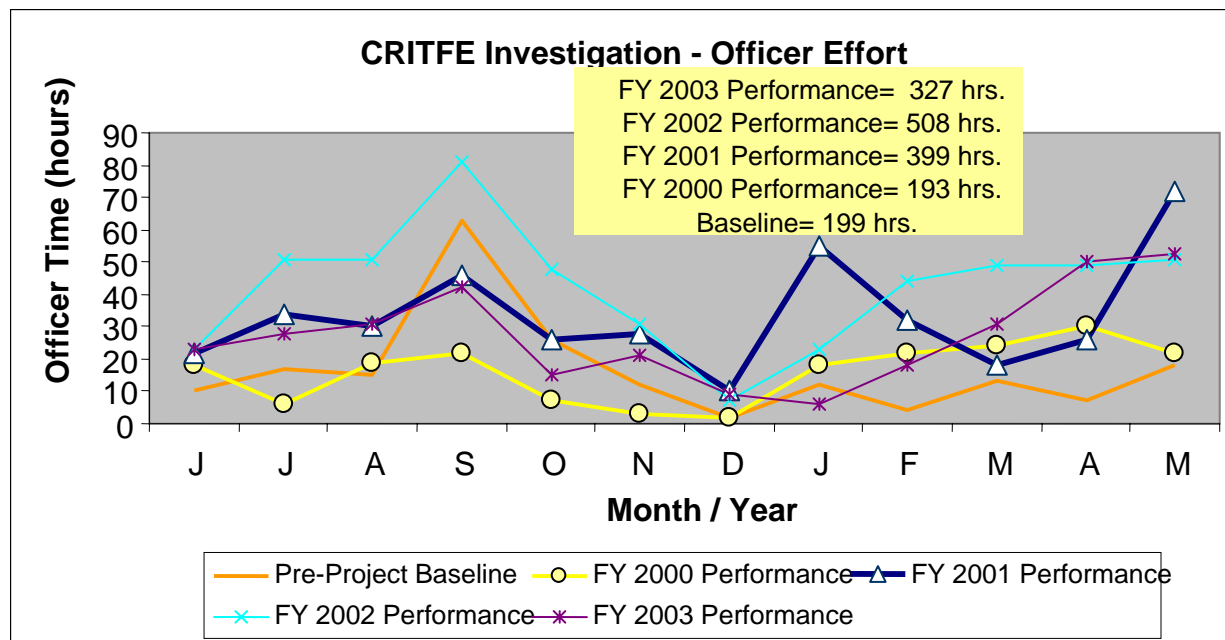
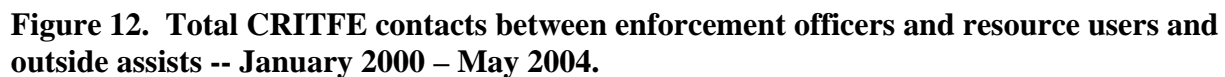


Figure 11. CRITFE investigation effort for the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Contacts with Resource Users

The overall temporal pattern of total CRITFE officer contacts with resource users from January 2000 through May 2004 is presented in Figure 12. This figure also illustrates the time series of CRITFE contacts compared to outside agency and public assists. In general, the number of monthly contacts with resource users is correlated with enforcement assists from other agencies and the public.



- FY 2001 Performance 13,915 contacts
- FY 2002 Performance 15,915 contacts
- FY 2003 Performance 12,345 contacts

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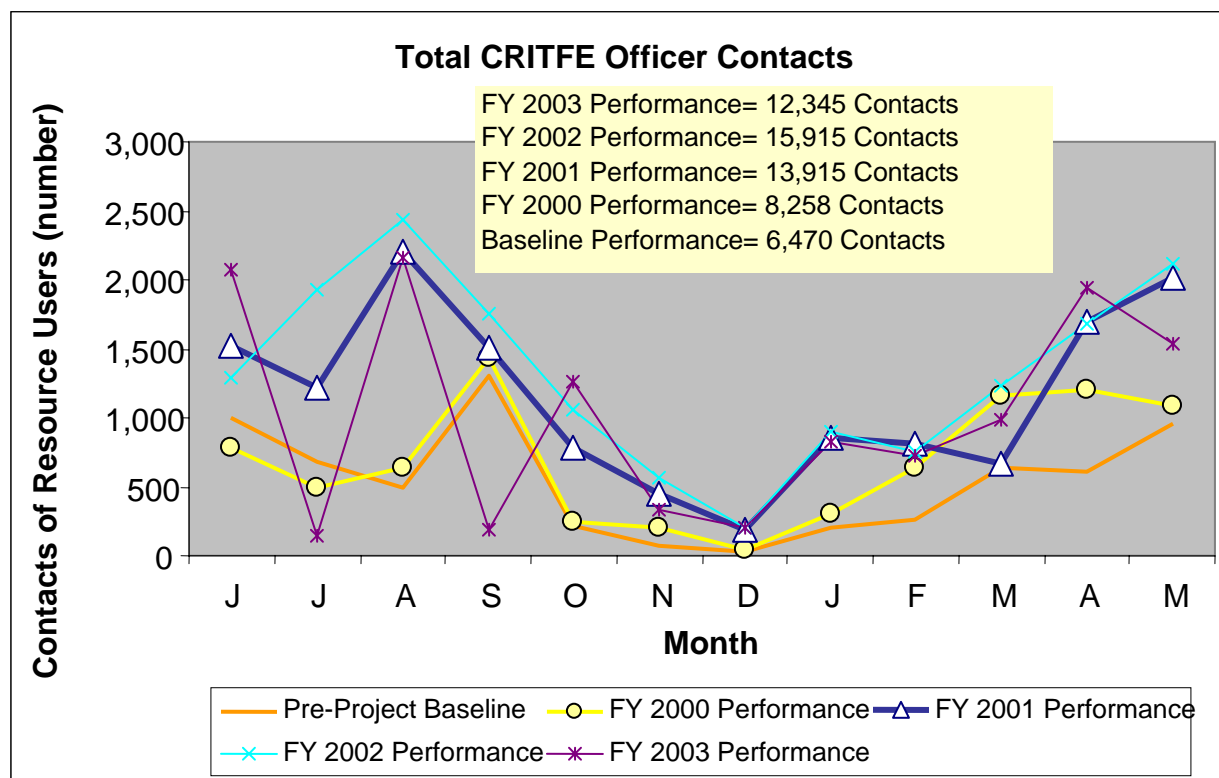
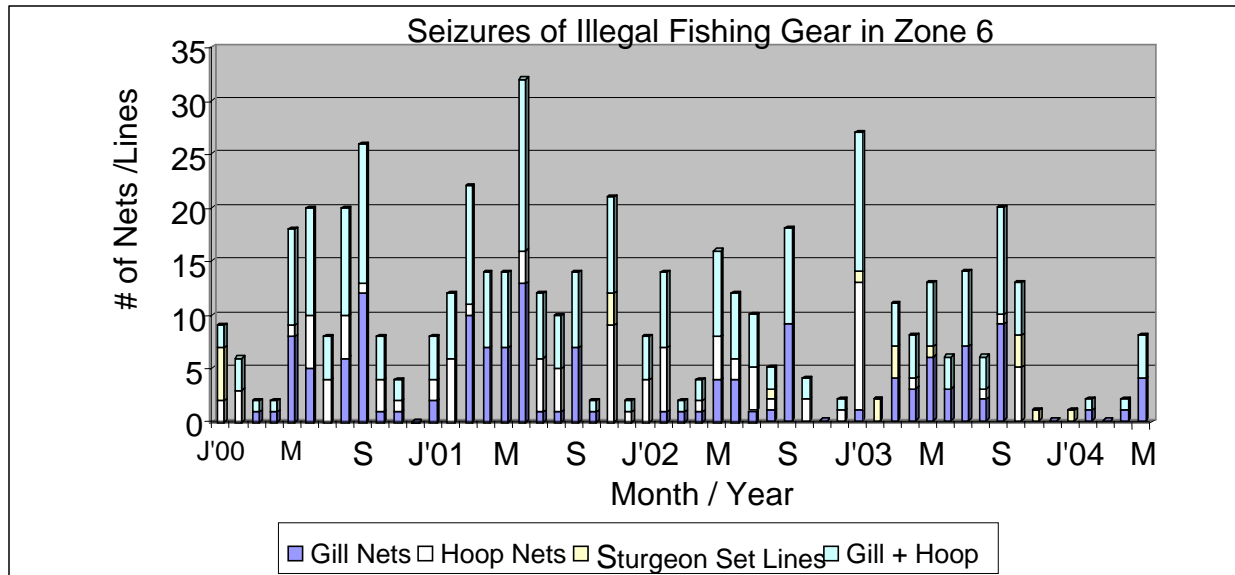


Figure 13. Total contacts with resource users by CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 – compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Fishing Gear Seized

The number of salmon hoop nets and gill nets seized for illegal fishing activities in Zone 6 increased from a monthly average of about 1.8 during January-April 2000 to about 9.2 per month during May-September 2000, followed by a period of low gear seizures (average of 2.5 per month) from October 2000-January 2001 (Figure 14). No gill nets and 6 hoop nets were seized in February 2001. Relatively high numbers of salmon gear seizures occurred during March-September 2002 (average of 8.4 per month) – with a peak of 13 gill nets and three hoop nets confiscated in June. Illegal salmon gear seizures dropped off in to one gill net in October 2001, with relatively high numbers of hoop nets seized (5.0 per month average) during November 2001 to February 2002. Gear seizures were low during March-April (1.5 per month), with increasing numbers of both gill nets and hoop nets seized during May-June 2002 (7.0 per month average). Five illegal sturgeon set lines were confiscated in January 2000 and three in November 2001, with none for the remainder of the time period.



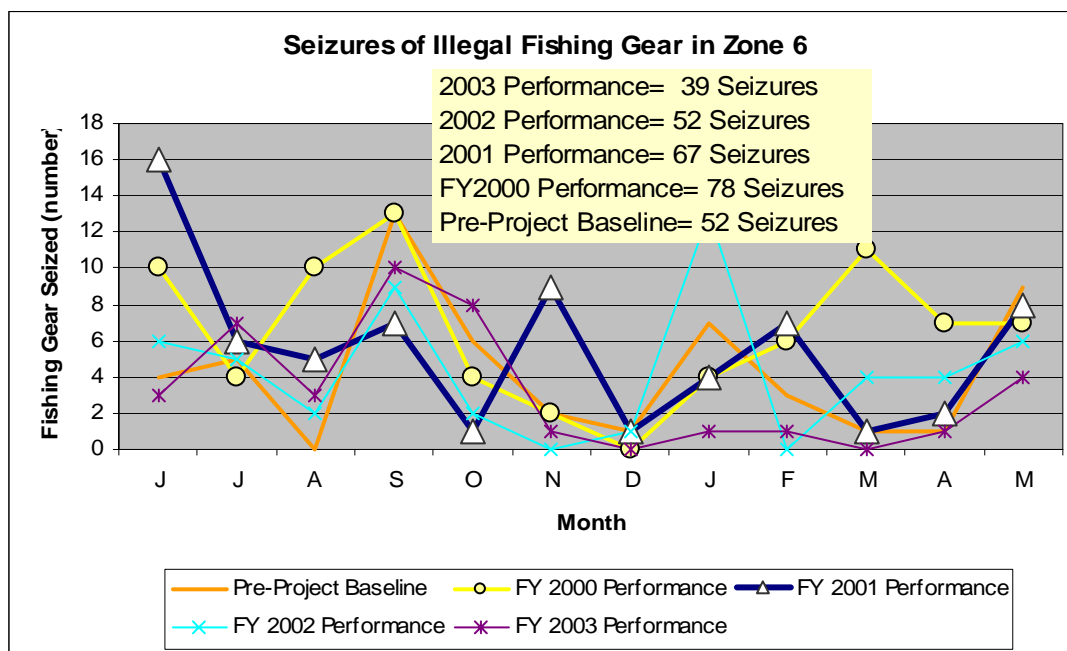


Figure 15. Seizures of illegally fished gear by CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

On a quarterly basis, the maximum seizures of illegal fishing gear occurred during Quarter 3 of 2000 and Quarter 2 of 2001, with minimum levels during Quarter 4 of each year (Table 11). The quarterly analysis does not provide much additional insight over the monthly trends illustrated above.

Table 11. Total illegal fishing gear seized or recovered by CRITFE officers, by quarter, January 2001 through December 2003.

<i>Fishing Gear Seized or Recovered</i>	<i>Year 2000</i>				<i>Year 2001</i>				<i>Year 2002</i>				<i>Year 2003</i>			
<i>(Number)</i>	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Gill Nets	1	14	18	2	12	27	9	1	2	9	11	0	5	12	18	0
Hoop Nets	5	6	9	4	9	3	9	10	10	7	5	3	12	1	2	5
Sturgeon Set Lines	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	4
Total Gear Seized	11	20	27	6	21	30	18	14	12	16	17	3	23	14	20	9
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance	

Target Fish Seized

The number of illegally caught salmon and steelhead confiscated for commercial fishery violations in Zone 6 increased from a monthly average of about 3.3 fish during January-April 2000 to a peak of 52 salmonids during May (spring fisheries), with a subsequent decline during summer (Figure 16). The annual maximum seizures of illegally caught fish occurred during the fall chinook season, i.e., 151 illegally caught salmonids taken in September. Subsequently, salmonid seizures dropped off minimum levels during October-December 2000. The pattern of two annual peaks – during spring and fall fisheries – repeated itself in 2001 and 2002. The salmonid seizures during spring fisheries (April-June total) was 66 fish during 2000, increased in magnitude to 178 fish in 2001, then declined to 79 fish in 2002. The September 2001 peak (65 seized salmonids) was less than half of the level observed during September 2000.

The disposition of illegally caught salmonids and other food fish is based on fish condition⁷. The primary objective of enforcement seizures is to release target fish alive if possible (increase survival and reproductive potential). A secondary objective is to deter illegal fishing activities (increase prosecution and reduce profitability); and a third objective is to reduce waste of resources by providing seized fish for beneficial uses. Of the 262 illegally caught salmon & steelhead handled by enforcement officers during January-December 2000 – 119 (45.4%) were spoiled and wasted, 125 (47.7%) were mortalities in edible condition, and 18 (6.9%) were

⁷ The three disposition categories for illegally caught fish are (a) “**alive**” - unharmed and released alive to the river, (b) “**seized**” - mortalities in good (edible) condition that are seized and frozen for beneficial uses, and (c) “**spoiled**” mortalities in various stages of decomposition that are returned dead to the river.

released alive to the river. In comparison, of the 328 salmonids seized in CY2001: 222 (67.7%) were spoiled and wasted, 85 (25.9%) were mortalities in edible condition, and 21 (6.4%) were released alive to the river. During the first half (January-June) of 2002, 122 illegally-caught salmonids were confiscated: 79 (64.8%) were spoiled and wasted, 41 (33.6%) were mortalities in edible condition, and 2 (1.6%) were released alive to the river. From these data, it is apparent that there is a trend for a higher proportion of spoiled and wasted fish and a lower proportion of fish released alive during the past three years.

Clearly, more enforcement efforts are needed to discover illegally-set nets sooner and release more salmon and steelhead alive. The specific season that the majority of salmonids are confiscated in a given year may explain some of the differences in the proportions of wasted versus saved fish. Environmental conditions during a given year (e.g., flow and water temperature) also contribute to the ability of enforcement to release illegally caught fish alive.

During each year, most illegally-caught salmonids are saved (released alive) during spring fisheries in Zone 6. For example, from January 2000 through June 2002 CRITFE officers released a total of 41 adult salmonids alive, and 40 (97.6%) of these were released during the months of April-June. The probable explanation for this temporal pattern, is that cooler water temperatures in the spring result in longer survival times of salmonids entangled in gill nets – thus facilitating live releases. Conversely, warm water temperatures during summer and fall fisheries result in high mortality rates of captured salmonids – before illegally-set nets are discovered and pulled. Increased enforcement-focused aircraft patrols during season closures could help remedy this problem and result in more saved salmon and steelhead during all fishery seasons.

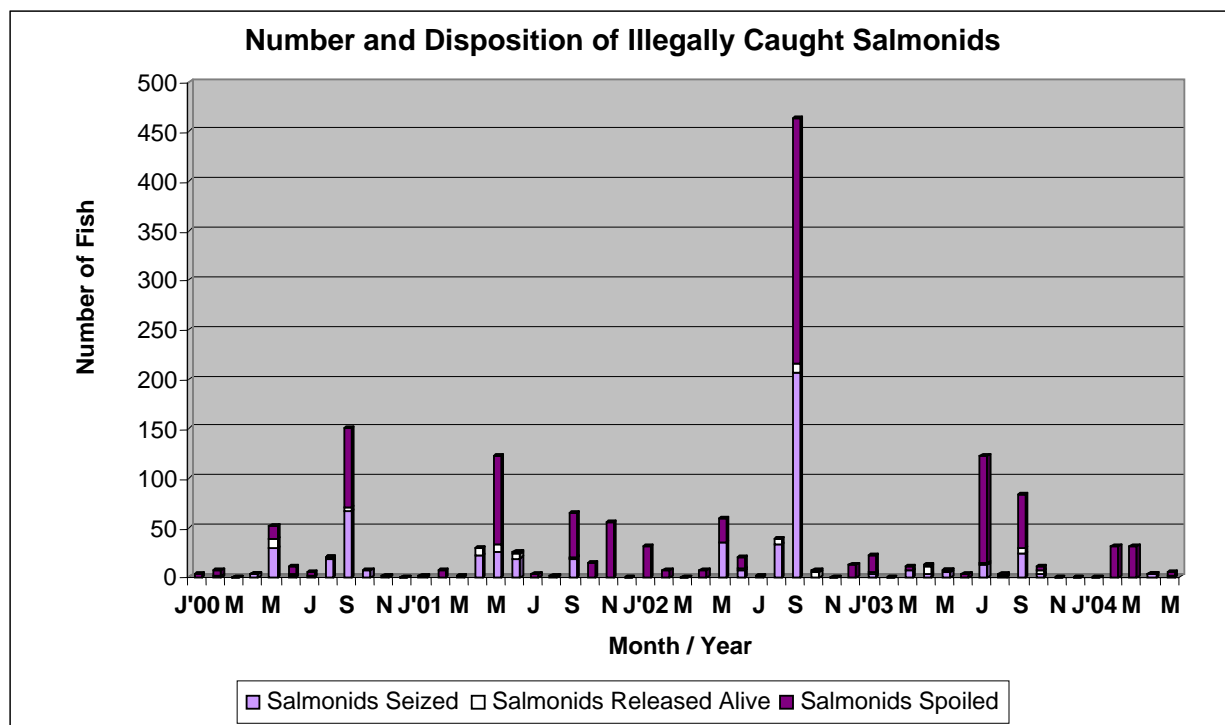


Figure 16. Time series of CRITFE seizures and dispositions of illegally caught salmon and steelhead in Zone 6 from January 2000 to May 2004.

Seizures of illegally caught salmon and steelhead for commercial fishery violations in Zone 6 increased dramatically since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 17). A total of 139 illegally caught salmonids were seized during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 357 illegally caught salmonids seized by CRITFE officers during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001) and 269 illegally caught salmonids seized during FY2001; 594 illegally caught salmonids seized during FY2002; and 295 illegally caught salmonids seized during FY2003. The large number of illegal fish in FY2002 can be accounted for by the seizures in a single month, i.e., 464 fish in September 2002.

The average annual number of illegally caught salmon and steelhead during the four-year project period (June 2000-May 2004) was 378.8 fish per year. Thus, the overall FY2000-FY2003 total illegal salmonid seizures was a 172.5% increase over the baseline period (June 1999 to May 2000). Monthly trends clearly show peaks in September and May of each year (discussed in the previous section).

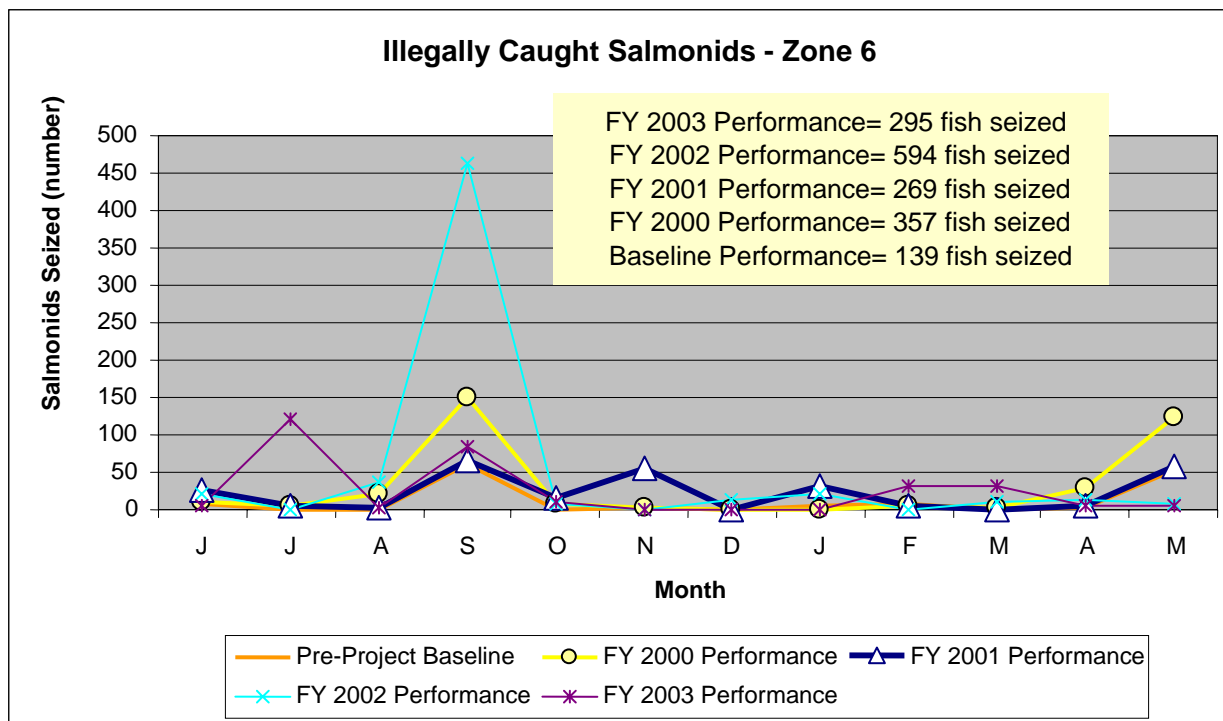


Figure 17. Seizures of illegally caught salmonids by CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Post-BPA project levels of illegally caught sturgeon confiscated for fishery violations in Zone 6 substantially increased in FY2000, but then showed considerable annual variation in subsequent years (Figure 18). A total of 85 illegally caught sturgeon were seized during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000). The average numbers of illegally caught sturgeon was 92.25 fish per year during FY2000-2003; the following data show illegal sturgeon seizures by performance period:

- June 2000 through May 2001 151
- June 2001 through May 2002 30
- June 2002 through May 2003 104
- June 2003 through May 2004 84

Thus, the total number of sturgeon seized during the initial year of the BPA-enhanced enforcement project (FY2000) was 77.6% greater than the number seized during the previous baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001); while the overall FY2000-2003 statistic was only about 4% more than the baseline level.

Monthly trends in sturgeon seizures exhibited peaks in September 1999 and May 2000 – corresponding to fall and spring fishery seasons. Likewise, during FY2003, the highest monthly seizures of illegally-caught sturgeon were in September and May, although relatively low in magnitude compared to previous years.

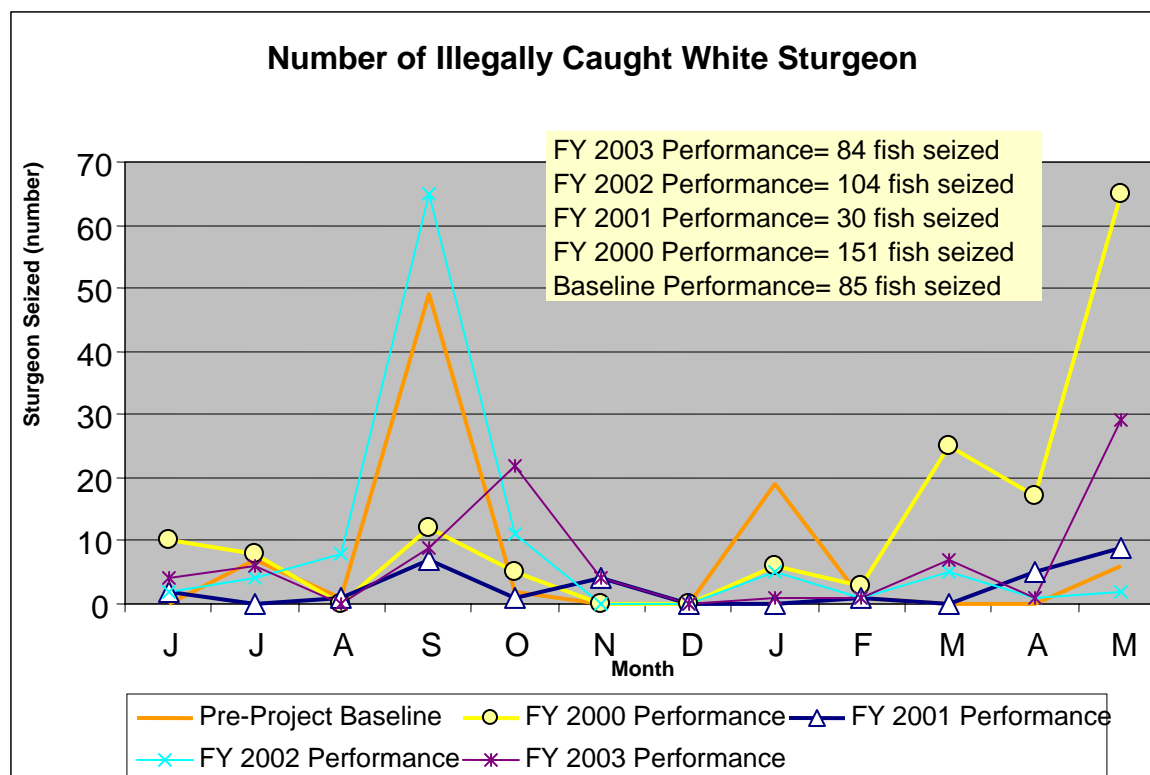


Figure 18. Seizures of illegally caught white sturgeon by CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

The quarterly fish confiscation summary shows illegal fishing problems existed during Quarter 3 of years 2000, 2002 and 2003 corresponding to fall fisheries; and Quarter 2, 2001 corresponding to spring fisheries (Table 12). Total fish seizures were down substantially during the FY2001 performance period – e.g., Quarter 3 seizures decreased from 196 to 79 fish (60.0% reduction), while Quarter 2 seizures decreased from 262 to 101 fish (61.5% reduction).

Table 12. Total number of illegally-caught fish seized or recovered by CRITFE officers, by quarter, January 2001 through December 2003.

Fish Seized	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003				
(Number)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	
Salmon Seized	0	32	79	2	0	66	17	0	0	38	218	0	6	5	27	3	
Salmon Released	0	11	4	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	15	4	1	7	7	3	
Live No.	2	14	82	2	6	91	26	67	32	29	247	14	5	5	161	4	
Spoiled Salmon																	
Steelhead Seized	0	1	7	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	21	0	4	3	11	0	
Steelhead Released	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	
Live No.	8	7	3	1	3	1	25	3	5	13	2	1	15	1	3	1	
Spoiled Steelhead																	
Total Salmonids Seized	11	66	176	9	9	178	71	70	37	85	503	20	32	23	209	11	
Sturgeon Seized	2	3	2	4	2	2	0	1	1	2	6	1	1	3	1	0	
Sturgeon Released	14	7	3	0	27	21	1	1	0	11	43	10	3	1	5	26	
Live No.	4	6	15	1	5	61	7	3	0	3	28	0	7	3	9	0	
Spoiled Sturgeon																	
Total Sturgeon Seized	20	16	20	5	34	84	8	5	1	16	77	11	11	7	15	26	
Total Fish Seized	31	82	196	14	43	262	79	75	38	101	580	31	43	30	224	37	
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance		

Calls to Duty, Violations Reported and Warnings Issued

Both the overall demand for enforcement services in Zone 6 fisheries and the level of CRITFE enforcement actions – during the FY2000-2003 performance period (June 2000 to May 2004) for the BPA-enhanced the mainstem Columbia River enforcement project – were substantially higher than that of the pre-project baseline (June 1999-May 2000).

Total calls for CRITFE services during the four-year project period increased about 23% since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 19). A total of 841 calls for service occurred during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 976 calls for CRITFE officers during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001); 1,095 calls during FY2001; 1,193 calls during FY2002; and 1,055 calls during FY2003.

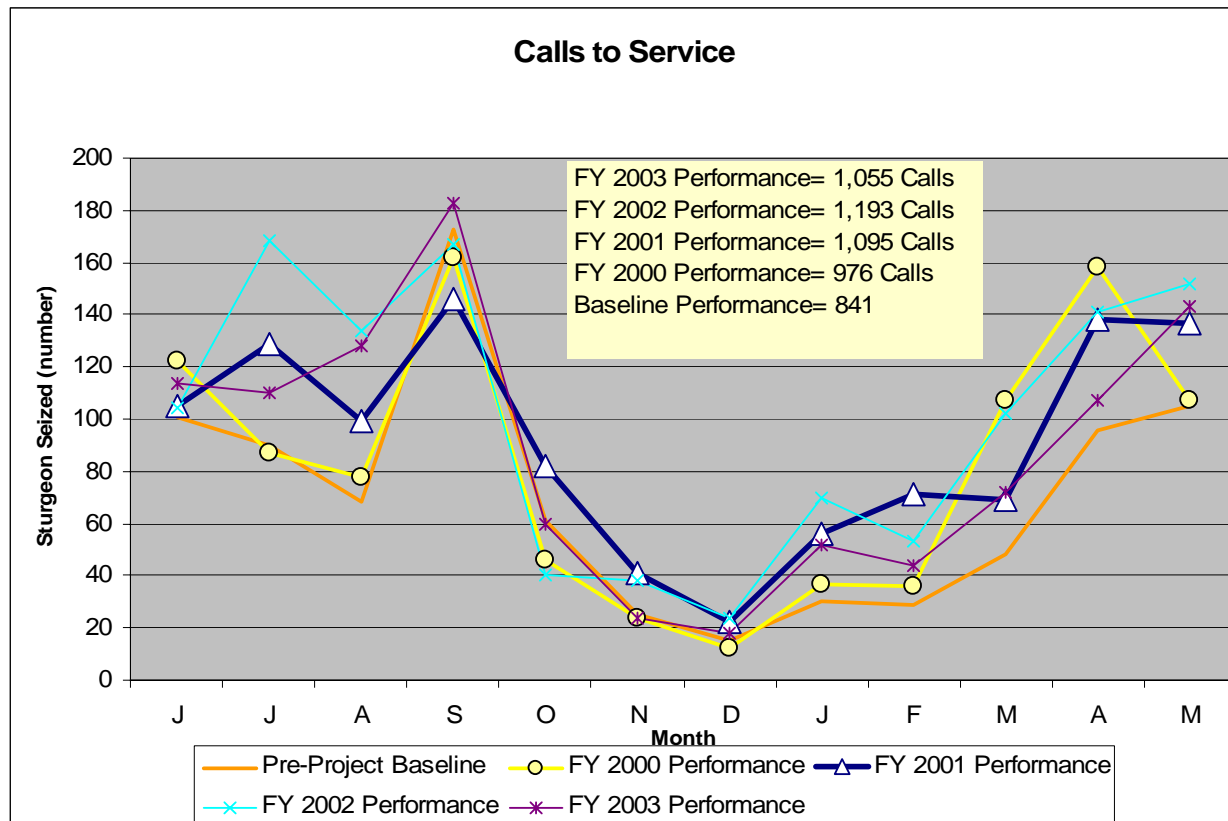


Figure 19. Total calls to service for CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 – compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Monthly trends in enforcement service requests show a peak in September and another during April-May of each year – corresponding to the fall and spring anadromous salmonid fishery seasons. The lowest demand for enforcement services consistently occurs during November-January, i.e. the Zone 6 fishery off-season.

The total number of fishery violations reported in Zone 6 has significantly increased since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 20). A total of 279 fishery violations were reported during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000). In comparison, 344 fishery violations were reported to CRITFE officers during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001); 430 fishery violations were reported during FY2001;

508 fishery violations were reported during FY2002; and 397 fishery violations were reported during FY2003. Thus, the FY2000-FY2003 average fishery violations (about 420 per month) is about 50.4% greater than the baseline period (June 1999 to May 2000).

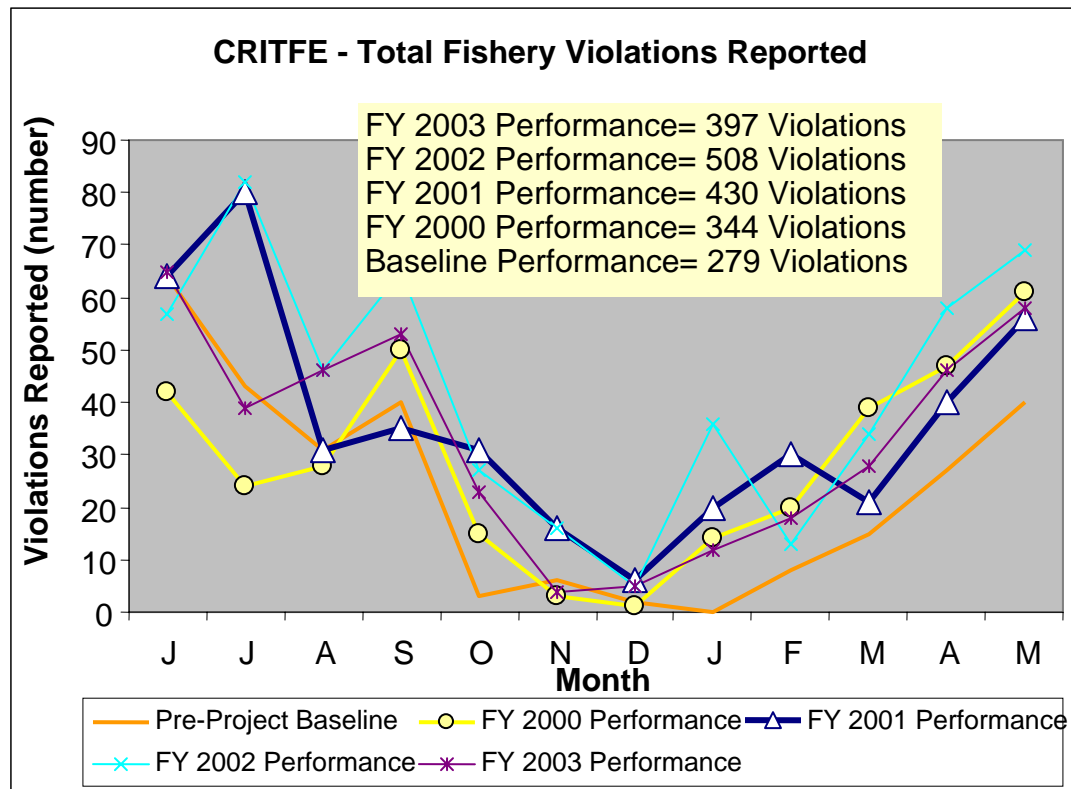


Figure 20. Total violations reported to CRITFE dispatchers and officers during the FY2003 performance period – June 2003 through May 2004 – compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Monthly trends in fishery violations show high levels of reports to CRITFE dispatchers during June-September, followed by relatively low levels during October-January of each year. A consistent temporal trend was exhibited each year – steadily increasing violation reports from the minimum activity in December to the peak of spring salmon fisheries in May.

The quarterly summary of CRITFE enforcement contacts, calls for service (demand) and violations reported shows increases in all these enforcement functions during the FY2003 performance period (Table 13). In fact, the last quarter of record (Q2-2002) has exceptionally high levels for all these performance measures, i.e. 4,994 contacts, 379 calls to duty, and 153 violations reported and investigated. To date demand for enforcement services appears to be growing without bounds in mainstem Columbia River fisheries; and no diminishing returns have been observed for the greatly increased enforcement effort provided by CRITFE during the past two years. It would probably be wise to plan for more enforcement officers in Zone 6 in the near

future, although current budget levels have been restricted by regional funding entities since project inception.

Table 13. Total CRITFE enforcement contacts, calls for service (demand) and violations reported -- by quarter, January 2000 through December 2003.

Enforcement Contacts / Demand (Number)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003			
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Total																
Contacts	1,106	2,351	2,573	497	2,110	3,817	4,936	1,416	2,335	4,994	6112	1827	2,880	5,413	2,476	1,799
Total Calls For Service	107	323	327	82	180	370	374	145	196	379	469	102	225	407	421	102
Violations Reported & Investigated	23	109	102	19	73	172	146	53	71	153	193	48	83	192	138	32
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance	

On a temporal basis, the total number of violations is generally correlated with the total number of calls to duty (cases) documented by CRITFE enforcement personnel each month. The time series comparison of these two output statistics during January 2000 – May 2004 is presented in Figure 21. A substantial proportion of cases are developed from telephone tips from the public taken by CRITFE enforcement dispatchers. Cases can also be initiated by “discovery” – i.e., field officers finding physical evidence or direct observation of resource violations. Regardless of the origin of a case that is opened by enforcement personnel, it will ultimately be determined by the investigating officer to be either unfounded or to be a valid violation. For the FY2001 performance period (June 2001 through May 2002) 430 violations were documented – out of 1,095 total cases initiated, i.e., a validity rate of about 39.3 percent. The corresponding statistics for FY2002: 508 violations were documented – out of 1,193 total cases initiated, i.e., validity rate of about 42.6 percent.

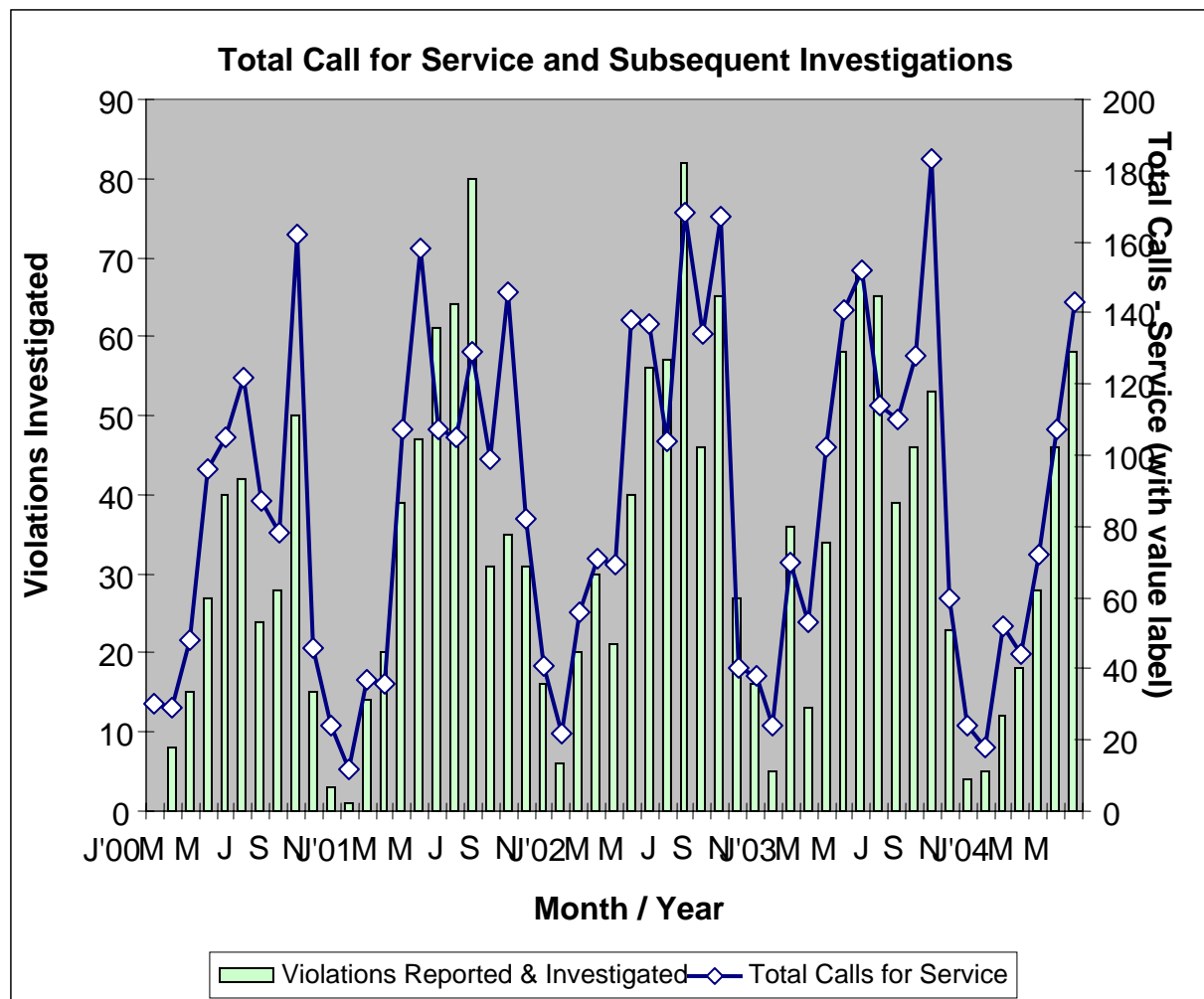


Figure 21. Time series of CRITFE calls to duty and subsequent violations investigated -- from January 2000 to May 2004.

The quarterly summary of secondary CRITFE output statistics (warnings, assists, and property complaints) is presented in Table 14. The spring season (Quarter 2) and the fall season (Quarter 4) generally account for the majority of the activity regarding these secondary output statistics.

Table 14. Secondary CRITFE output statistics (warnings, assists, and property complaints), by quarter, January 2001 through December 2003.

Patrol Effort Category	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003			
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Warnings	17	40	25	5	31	100	77	13	26	86	76	16	51	73	76	15
Outside Agency Assists	44	117	107	41	76	115	110	56	58	116	173	43	78	96	140	46
Citizen Assists	20	63	79	20	36	84	90	25	44	83	74	24	25	66	97	11
Lost/Stolen Property Complaints	4	7	6	4	5	6	7	9	5	14	10	6	4	13	14	8
Damaged Property Complaints	2	4	7	0	2	15	12	0	1	6	9	4	5	5	9	0
Time Period:	Pre-project	FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance		

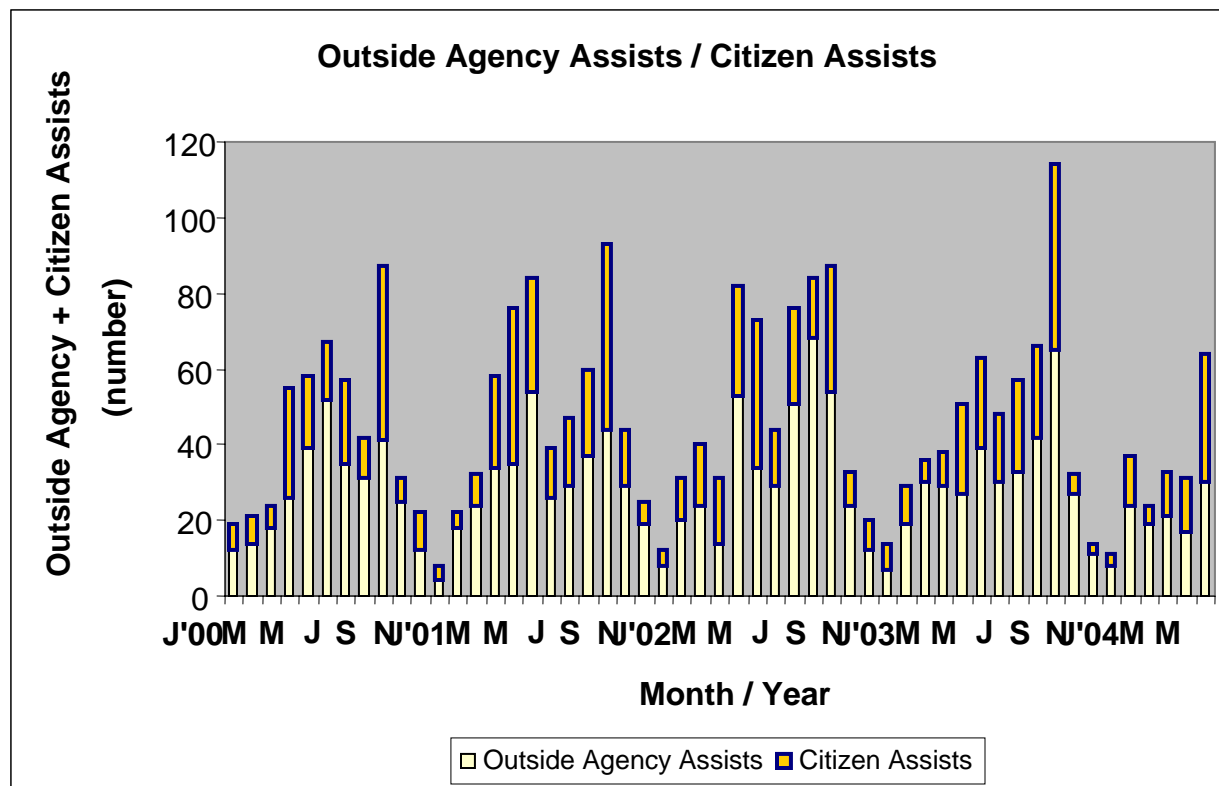
For the entire project period (June 2000 – May 2004) CRITFE officers provided an average of about 47 assists per month to other enforcement entities and individual citizens:

- Outside Agency Assists 29.5 per month
- Citizen Assists 17.7 per month
- Total Assists 47.3 per month

During FY2000-2003; the average number of total CRITFE assists was 567.25 per year:

- June 2000 through May 2001 586
- June 2001 through May 2002 577
- June 2002 through May 2003 575
- June 2003 through May 2004 531

The annual number of CRITFE assists to other enforcement entities totaled 365 during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000 – May 2001) – compared to: 337 during FY2001; 389 during FY2002; and 327 during FY2003. Citizen assists from CRITFE totaled 221 during FY2000 – compared to: 240 during FY2001; 186 during FY2002; and 204 during FY2003. The temporal trends in assists provided by CRITFE officers to outside agencies and citizens show a pattern of high activity from March-October and relatively low assistance from November-February (Figure 22).



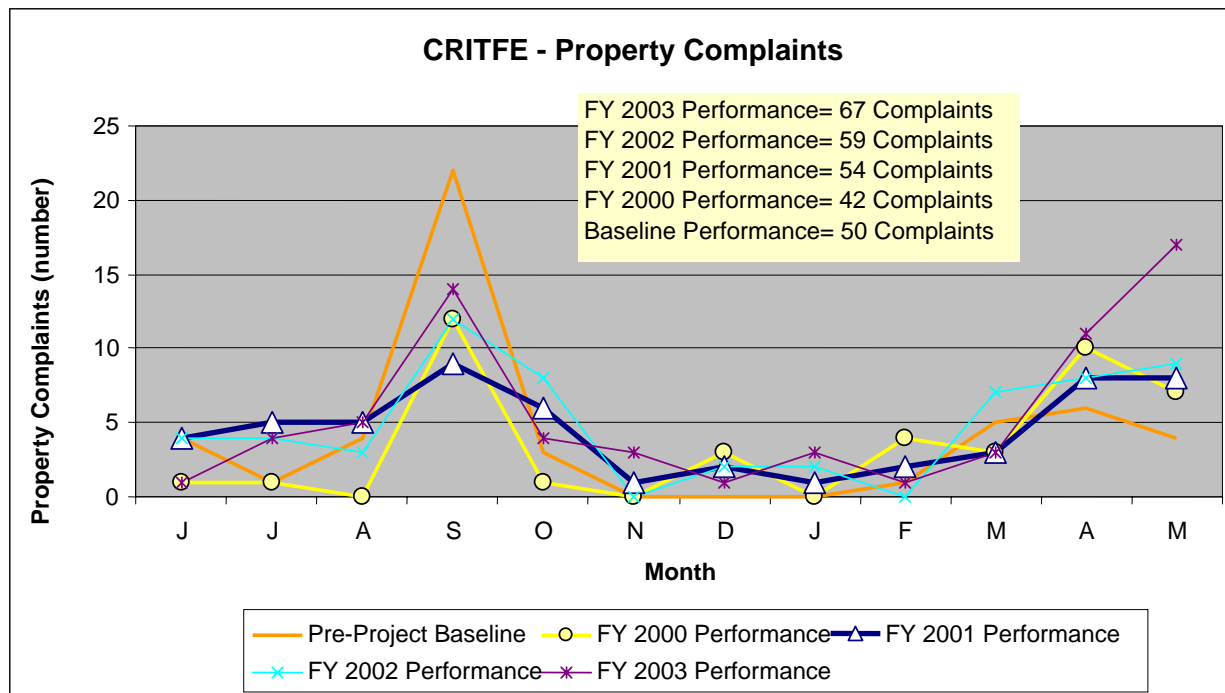


Figure 23. Total property complaints (damage/theft) by resource users in Zone 6 during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

Fishery Arrests

During year 2000, the number of total arrests for fishery violations in Zone 6 increased from a monthly average of about 4.8 during January-April 2000 to about 22.5 per month during May and June (Figure 24). Concurrently, the number of warnings increased from a monthly average of about seven during January-April 2000 to about 14.5 per month during May and June. Fishery arrests declined in July, with an increasing trend through October – corresponding to the execution of the fall salmon fishery. Low arrests were observed during the late-fall to winter off-season.

An increasing trend in fishery arrests and warnings was observed for the first half of CY2001. The number of total arrests for fishery violations in Zone 6 averaged 12.8 arrests per month during January-April 2001 (Figure 24). Elevated arrest levels persisted from May-September,

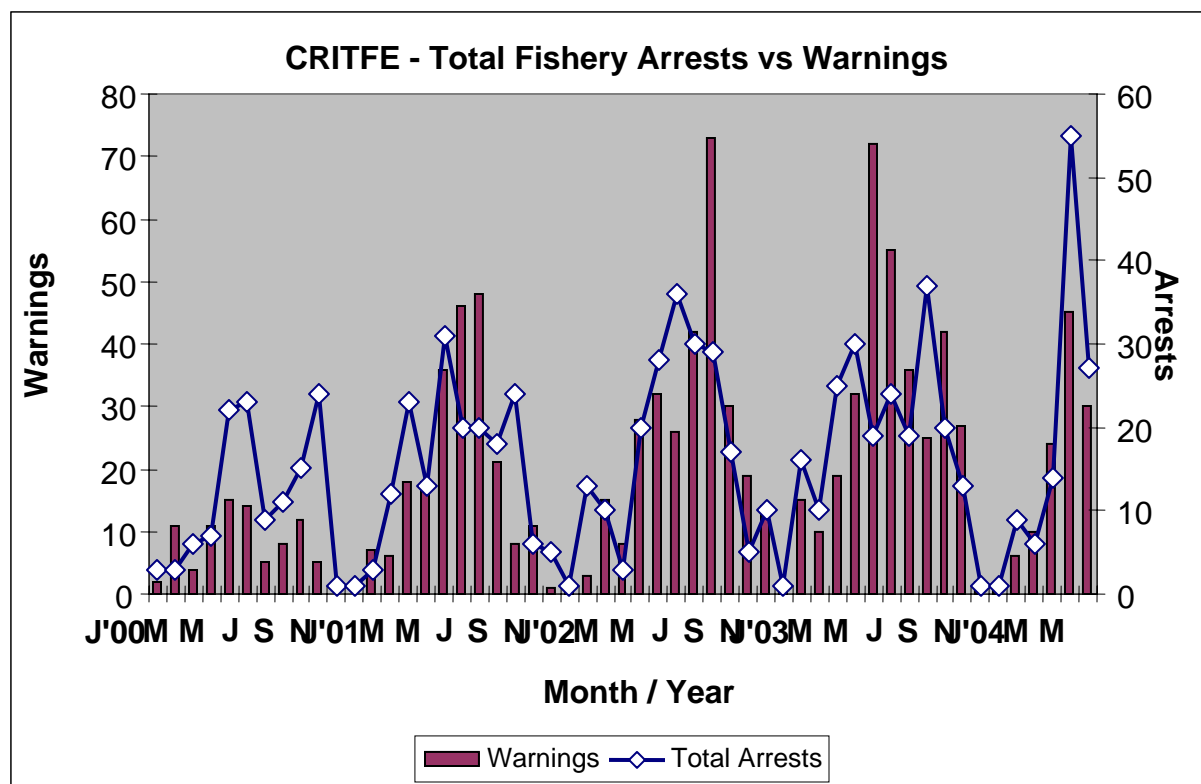


Figure 24. Time series of CRITFE total arrests compared to enforcement warnings -- from January 2000 to May 2004.

2001 – An average of 22.6 arrests per month. Concurrently, the number of warnings increased from a monthly average of about 12.3 during January-April 2001 to about 32 per month during May-September. During the October-December off-season, enforcement actions decreased to an average of 4.0 arrests and 4.3 warnings per month. Enforcement actions remained relatively low during January-March 2002 – i.e., an average of 8.7 arrests and 8.7 warnings per month. Arrests were at a very low level during March 2002 (3 arrests) but steadily increased during the spring fishery season – i.e., 20 in April, 28 in May, and peak of 36 arrests in June 2002. The number of warnings issued during April-June 2001 was also high, averaging about 29 per month.

Generally the annual maximum arrest level occurred during the spring fishery season; for example: 23 in June 2000, 31 in May 2001, 36 arrests in June 2002, and 30 arrests in April 2003. High arrest levels also occurred during the fall chinook fishery season: 24 arrests in October 2000; 24 arrests in September 2001; 29 arrests in August 2002 and 37 arrests in August 2003.

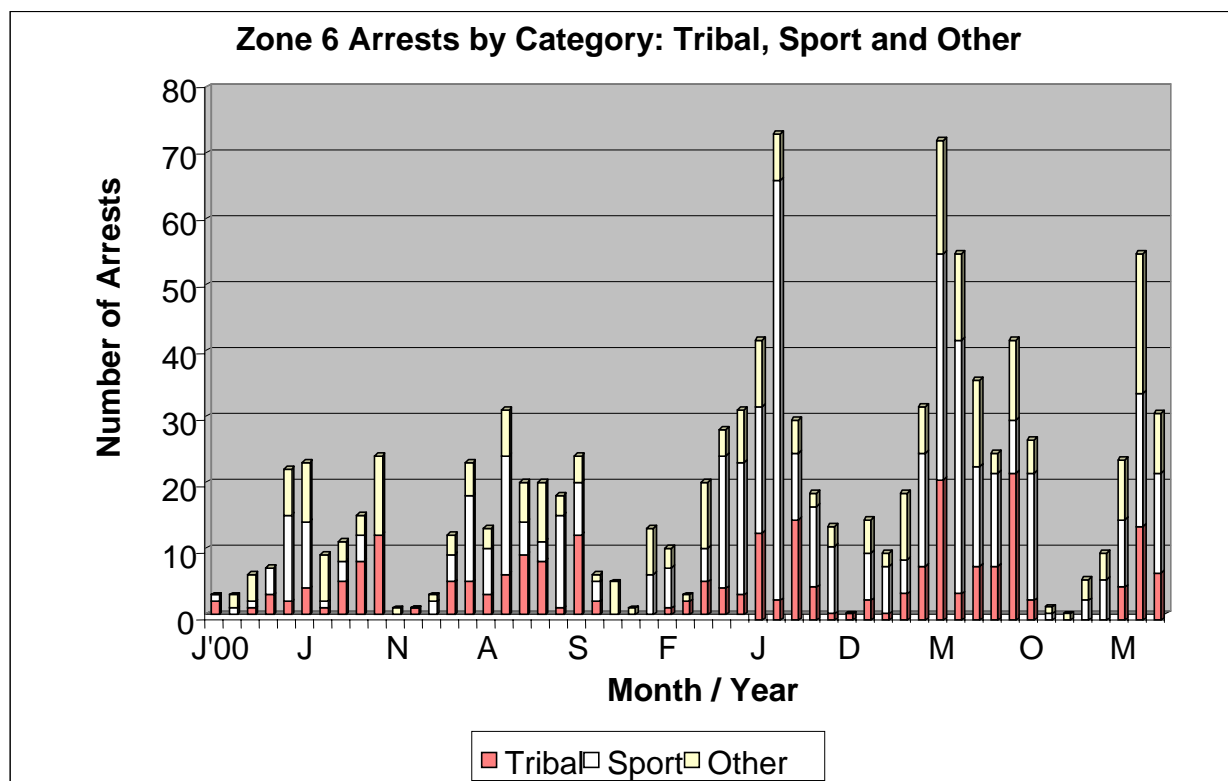


Figure 25. Time series of tribal, sport and other fishery-related arrests in Zone 6 from January 2000 to May 2004. Overall column height indicates total number of fishery-related arrests by month.

Arrests in Zone 6 by the three major categories (tribal, sport, and other) are illustrated in Figure 25. Sport fishery arrests generally comprise the majority of the enforcement actions during the spring fisheries, whereas tribal fishery arrests generally comprise the majority of the enforcement actions during the fall fisheries (Table 15).

Table 15. CRITFE sport versus tribal arrests – compared for spring (May-June) and fall (September-October) fishery seasons, years 2000-2003.

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Fishery Arrest Category</i>	<i>May-June (Percent)</i>	<i>Sept.-Oct. (Percent)</i>
2000	Tribal	13.3%	51.3%
	Sport	51.1%	10.3%
2001	Tribal	29.4%	46.7%
	Sport	45.1%	36.7%
2002	Tribal	10.9%	26.3%
	Sport	62.5%	73.7%
2003	Tribal	25.8%	48.1%
	Sport	74.2%	51.9%

For example sport arrests comprised 51.1%, 45.1%, and 62.5% of the total during May-June of years 2000, 2001, and 2002, respectively. During May-June of the three years, tribal arrests comprised only 13.3%, 29.4%, and 10.9% of the total arrests. Conversely, tribal arrests are proportionately greater during the fall chinook fishery: 51.3% tribal versus 10.3% sport and 46.7% tribal versus 36.7% sport – during September-October of years 2000 and 2001, respectively. For some unknown reason, this proportion was reversed in September-October of 2002, i.e., 73.7% tribal versus 26.3% sport; it may be that emphasis patrols were initiated on sport fisheries during this year due to the record high fall chinook run.

The total number of tribal fishery arrests by CRITFE officers in Zone 6 has greatly increased since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 26). A total of 18 tribal arrests were reported during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000). In comparison 50 tribal arrests occurred during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001); 44 tribal arrests during FY2001; 78 tribal arrests during FY2001; and 71 tribal arrests during FY2003. Thus, the average annual FY2000-FY2003 tribal arrests (61 per year) was 237.5% greater than the tribal arrests during the baseline period (June 1999 to May 2000).

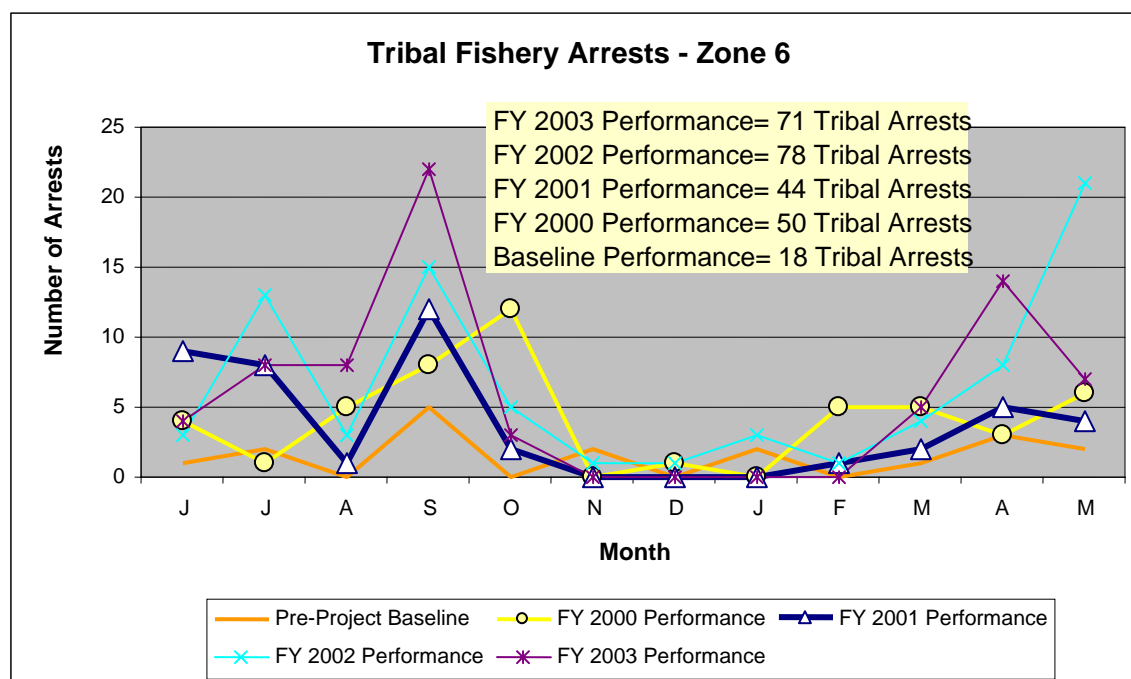


Figure 26. Arrests of fishers during Zone 6 tribal fisheries by CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 -- compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

The total number of sport arrests reported in Zone 6 decreased during the first two years after the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000⁸, and then increased dramatically during the FY2002 performance period (Figure 27). A total of 80 sport arrests were reported during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to: 61 sport arrests during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001); 70 sport arrests during FY2001; and 204 sport arrests during FY2002. Thus, the FY2002 sport arrests were 155% higher —

⁸ It should be noted, however, that one month accounted for nearly half of the sport arrests during the baseline period – i.e., 37 sport arrests in June 1999. For the remainder of the months (July-May) sport arrests were generally higher during FY2000-2001 than the baseline period.

compared to the baseline period (June 1999 to May 2000). Sport arrests increased greatly during the last two years of the project. The average of 176.5 sport arrests during FY2002-2003 constitutes a 120.6% increase over the June 1999 to May 2000 baseline.

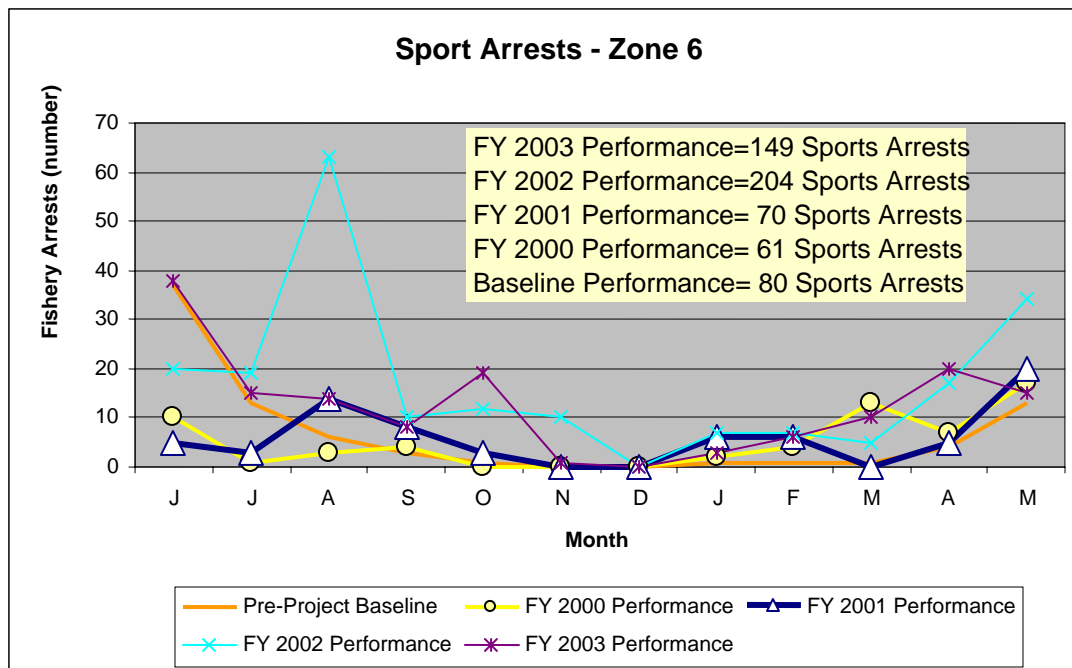


Figure 27. Arrests of fishers during Zone 6 sport fisheries by CRITFE officers during the FY2003 performance period -- June 2003 through May 2004 – compared the prior annual performance periods and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.

The quarterly summary of CRITFE arrests, tabulated by eight categories, is presented in Table 16. Quarters 2 and 3 generally have the highest number of total arrests. The dynamics of tribal versus sport arrests, by month, were discussed in previous sections.

Table 16. Total CRITFE fishery arrests, by quarter, January 2001 through June 2002.

Fishery Arrest Category	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003			
(Number of Arrests)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Commercial Arrests	2	2	11	5	7	11	17	0	2	3	16	0	5	9	27	2
Subsistence Arrests	1	5	3	8	3	7	4	0	1	7	13	5	1	20	5	1
Ceremonial Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	0
Other Tribal Arrests	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	0
State Sport Arrests	3	27	8	0	19	29	25	3	12	50	92	22	19	89	37	20
State Court Arrests	0	7	5	1	2	5	5	3	7	5	10	4	7	17	6	0
Arrest Assists	4	8	6	11	6	7	3	3	2	8	7	1	5	6	6	2
Arrest Warrants Served	2	1	2	1	1	5	8	1	2	9	5	0	5	14	16	5
Total Arrests:	12	52	35	26	38	64	62	12	26	83	145	34	44	159	103	30
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance	

Compliance Rate

We calculated compliance rates⁹ from CRITFE conservation law enforcement action statistics (violations and/or arrests) as a percent of total contacts, by quarter, for the period January 2000 through December 2003 (Table 17). The average quarterly violation compliance rate was above 95 percent for all quarters examined. The average quarterly compliance rate based on arrests was greater than 97 percent for nine of the 10 quarters examined. During Quarter 4, 2000 the arrest compliance rate was 94.8% -- the lowest for the period under study. It should be noted that this quarter did not exhibit exceptionally high numbers of arrests, but it had the lowest number of contacts for the period of record.

⁹ Two compliance rates were calculated for a specified time period: (1) violations/total contacts, and (2) violations+warnings/total contacts – expressed as a percentage. The compliance rate based on violations only is probably the more consistent statistic for temporal comparisons because it excludes the infractions that are considered to be in the “gray area”, have extenuating circumstances, or are less damaging to the resource – based on the conservation officers’ subjective judgment.

Table 17. Total CRITFE enforcement violations reported & investigated, arrests, and mean compliance rates – by quarter, January 2000 through December 2003.

Enforcement Statistics / Compliance Rates	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003			
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)
Violations Investigated	23	109	102	19	73	172	146	53	71	153	193	48	83	192	138	32
Total Arrests	12	52	35	26	38	64	62	12	26	83	145	34	44	159	103	30
Total Contacts	1,106	2,351	2,573	497	2,110	3,817	4,936	1,416	2,335	4,994	6,112	1,827	2,880	5,413	2,476	1,799
Compliance Rate #1*	97.9%	95.4%	96.0%	96.2%	96.5%	95.5%	97.0%	96.3%	97.0%	96.9%	96.8%	97.4%	97.1%	96.5%	94.4%	98.2%
Compliance Rate #2*	98.9%	97.8%	98.6%	94.8%	98.2%	98.3%	98.7%	99.2%	98.9%	98.3%	97.6%	98.1%	98.5%	97.1%	95.8%	98.3%
Time Period:	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance				FY2002 Performance				FY2003 Performance	

*Compliance Rate #1	Calculated as 1-(total number of violations reported and investigated divided by total contacts) expressed as a percentage.
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*Compliance Rate #2	Calculated as 1-(total number of arrests divided by total contacts) expressed as a percentage.
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The monthly time-series of fishery compliance rates for January 2000 through May 2004 is illustrated in Figure 28. Compliance rate was greater than 96% during 50 of the 53 months of record during this time period – i.e., over 94% of the time (Table 18). The lowest recorded compliance rates during the 53-month time-period occurred during three individual months: 90% compliance during October 2000; 74% during July 2003; and 77% during September 2003. These months of relatively low compliance rate had two things in common:

- the months occurred during the late-summer to early fall time period; and
- the months had low numbers of contacts, not especially high numbers of arrests.

Table 18. Overall average monthly compliance rates during January 2000 – May 2004 (53 months) compared to the three months with the lowest compliance rates.

Time	Compliance	Contacts	Arrests	Months
Overall Average:	97.1%	1,001.9	19.8	53
Three individual months with lowest compliance rates:				
Oct-2000	90.0%	240	24	1
Jul-2003	73.9%	138	36	1
Sep-2003	77.0%	183	42	1

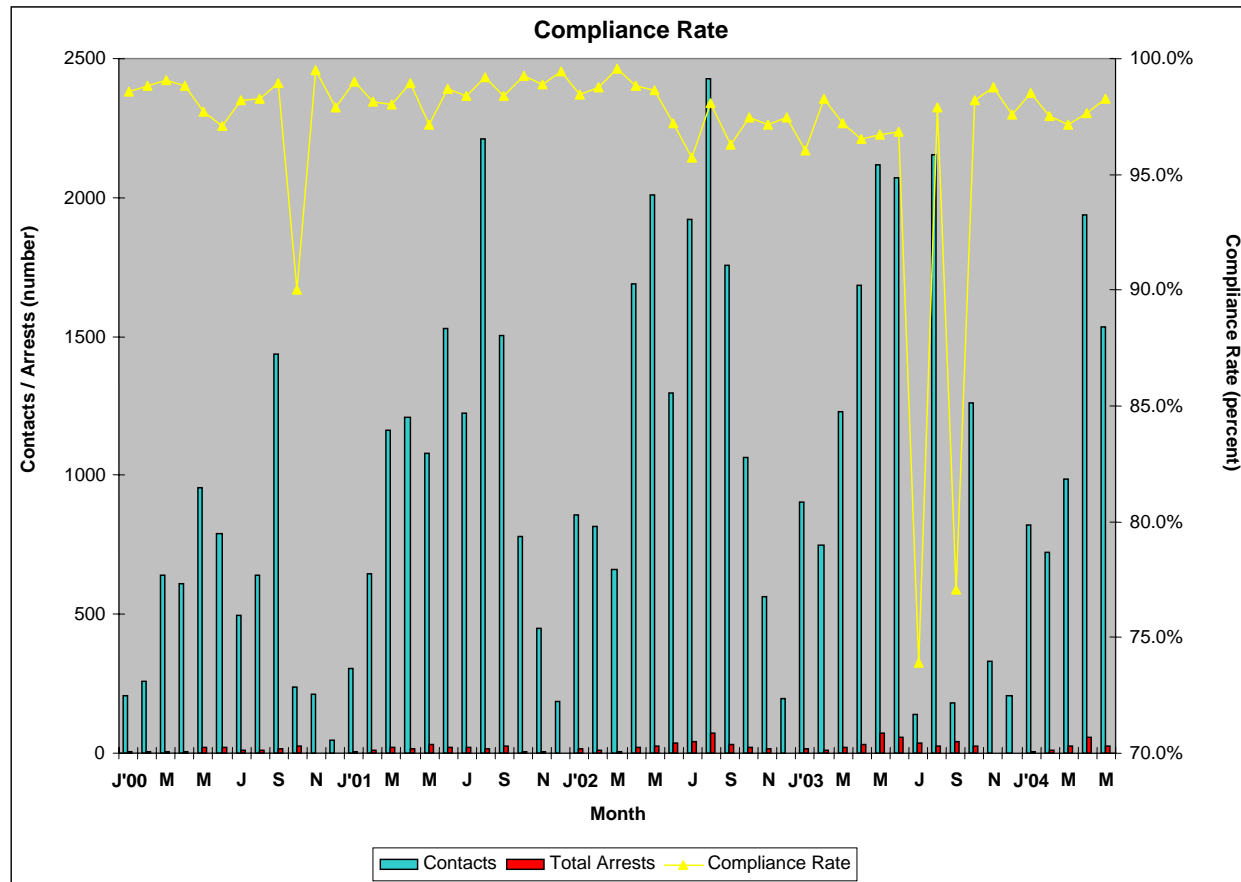


Figure 28. Monthly compliance rate calculated from CRITFE Zone 6 fishery arrests as a percent of total enforcement contacts – for the period, January 2000 through May 2004.

These data may be considered outliers due to instability of the index when sample size is low. In other words, for a time period with a low number of enforcement contacts with resource users, the discovery or non-discovery of a relatively low number of violations leading to arrests can have a relatively great impact on the compliance rate index. Regardless of three relatively low monthly compliance rates, it is clear that Zone 6 Fishers have maintained exceptionally high compliance over the past four years examined in this report.

Public Outreach

A list of public outreach activities during FY2003 performance period – at which CRITFE enforcement personnel participated – is presented in Table 19. During these conferences, enforcement officers and dispatchers provided information on fish & wildlife conservation and promoted the goals and objectives of the CRITFC Conservation Enforcement department.

Table 19. Public information and outreach activities performed by CRITFE personnel, for FY2003 (May 2003 – May 2004).

Public Information and Outreach Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRITFE officers handed out whistles to tribal fishers, a boating safety issue coordinated by a CRITFE officer. • Funding to provide life vests for tribal fishers was researched throughout the year and is still a priority for CRITFE. • CRITFE officers conducted presentations to various schools throughout the year. Presentations were conducted according to student age/grade levels. They included safety issues and general police information, treaties, tribal sovereignty, trust responsibilities, reserved rights, self regulation, and self determination. • Students were also shown videos from the CRITFE trilogy including “Empty Promises, Empty Nets”. • Presentations conducted at sports clubs, community groups and events included ARPA information. • Information booths were set up at county fairs where fishing and ARPA brochures were distributed. • Four officers escorted swimmer Christopher Swain through Zone 6 beginning on the 30th and into June. Mr. Swain was swimming the length of the Columbia River to publicize the plight of the River and the salmon. • CRITFE officers took various groups out on boat patrols to observe tribal fishing during the commercial season; this included an Oregonian reporter who was doing an article on tribal fishing. • CRITFE officers took four tribal cadets and their supervisor out on a boat ride to tour local fishing sites. • CRITFE participated in Cascade Locks community Christmas event on the 7th. A boat was parked and an officer collected canned food for the “Give a boat load for the food bank” event.

Training

During the FY2003 performance period, conservation enforcement training consisted of federal academies and on-the-job training leading to conservation officer certification by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement:

- Indian Police Academy – Bureau of Indian Affairs, Artesia, New Mexico
- Basic Land Management Academy – National Marine Fisheries Service, Glynnco, Georgia
- Field Recruit training (officer ride along) – Zone 6

- Officer Certification -- Federal Land Management Training Academy¹⁰

In addition to basic police training, specialized training for CRITFE conservation officers includes resource management fundamentals, fish & wildlife biology, Endangered Species Act processes, Federal and State fish & wildlife regulations, CRITFE fish & Wildlife code, manual & computerized record keeping, physical fitness, hand to hand combat, emergency medical assistance, and search & rescue. In the Quarter 2-2000 M&E progress report, we documented the professional training completed by CRITFE enforcement personnel for 1996-1999, and the first quarter of year 2000 (refer to the M&E web site www.Eco-Law.net). A list of professional training completed by CRITFE enforcement personnel during the performance period for FY2003 (May 2003-May 2004) and previous years is presented in Appendix 2.

Current FY2003 CRITFE staffing and BPA Officer Time Allocation Analysis – FY2000-2001

The current staffing roster for CRITFE is listed in Appendix 1. The Administrative and Dispatch positions (8 FTE) spend no time on patrol; the operations supervisor spends less than 10 percent of his time on patrol, field supervisors spend about 30 percent of their time on patrol and field officers spend the majority of their time on patrol. In addition, it takes about 2-3 months to advertise and hire recruits (from the time funding is available) and new recruits spend the majority of their time during the first year in Police Academy and training.

The BPA funded positions include 1 field supervisor, 1 dispatcher, and 2 officer recruits. A detailed time allocation analysis is presented below. An actual time allocation analysis of the three enforcement officers funded by BPA (see graphs below) show a very reasonable and realistic trend in patrol effort allocation.

During the first year of employment, CRITFE recruits generally spend only about one-third of their work time on enforcement patrols; but by the second year the new officers spend two-thirds of their time on field patrols. For example, during FY 2000, CRITFE Recruit #1 had a relatively large proportion of his time spent on Police Academy and training in the initial year resulting in only 33.4% of his time spent on direct field enforcement (Figure 29). By the second year, however, a majority of the new officer's time (62.2%) is spent on direct field enforcement.

¹⁰ The Federal Land Management Training Academy is a multi-agency facility for training of federal conservation law enforcement personnel stationed throughout the United States; the National Marine Fisheries Service sponsors the CRITFE officers.

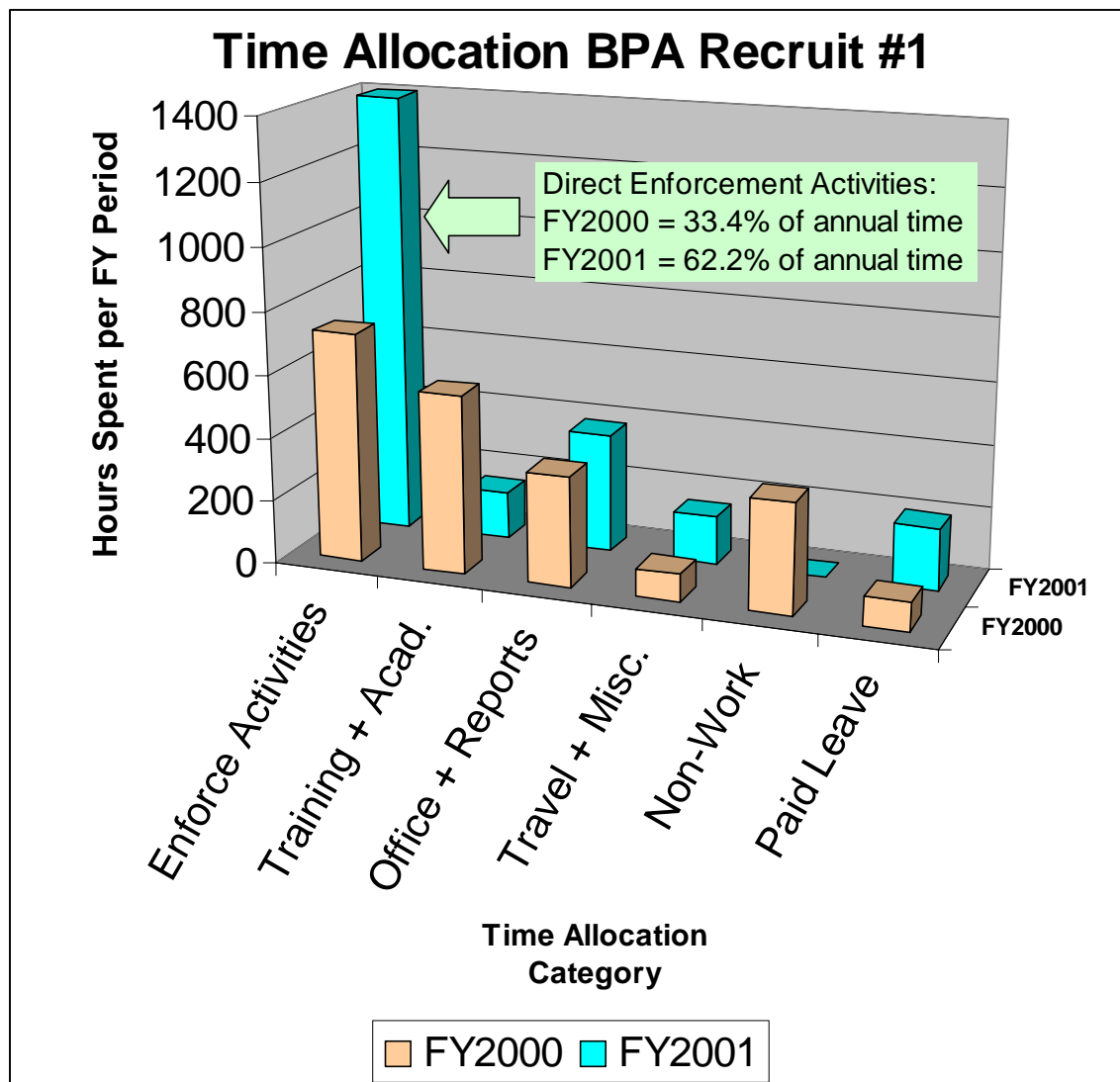


Figure 29. Time allocation of BPA recruit #1, June 2000 to May 2001.

A nearly identical time allocation profile was quantified for the second new BPA-funded officer. The temporal analysis for CRITFE Recruit #2 exhibited a high levels of training in the initial year resulting in only 33.6% of his time spent on direct field enforcement (Figure 30). During the second year (FY2003) a majority of the officer's time (62.4%) is spent on direct field enforcement.

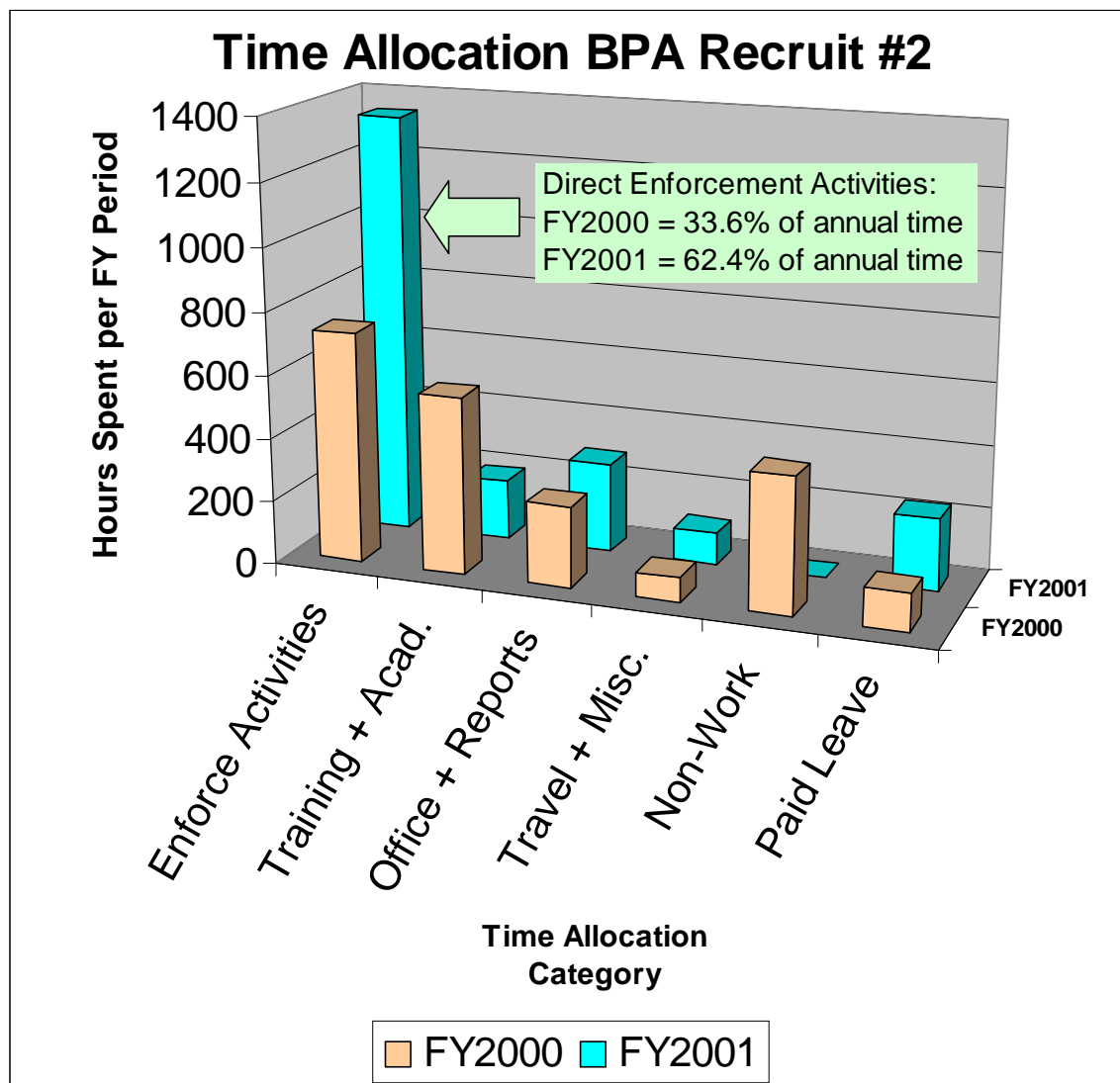


Figure 30. Time allocation of BPA recruit #2, June 2000 to May 2001.

The CRITFE supervisor of the BPA project was a fully commissioned officer at the beginning of the project period – so training was at a maintenance level. The BPA-project Sergeant spent about 30% of his time on direct field supervision – during both FY2000 and FY2002 – and a substantial proportion of time was allocated to reporting requirements (Figure 31). On average, the supervisor of the BPA project had the following time allocation for the 2-year period: 31.3% on office/reporting, 8.6% on training, and 15.4% on annual leave. The “non-work” category (16.8% in FY2000) represents the lag time before the BPA project was implemented in the first year.

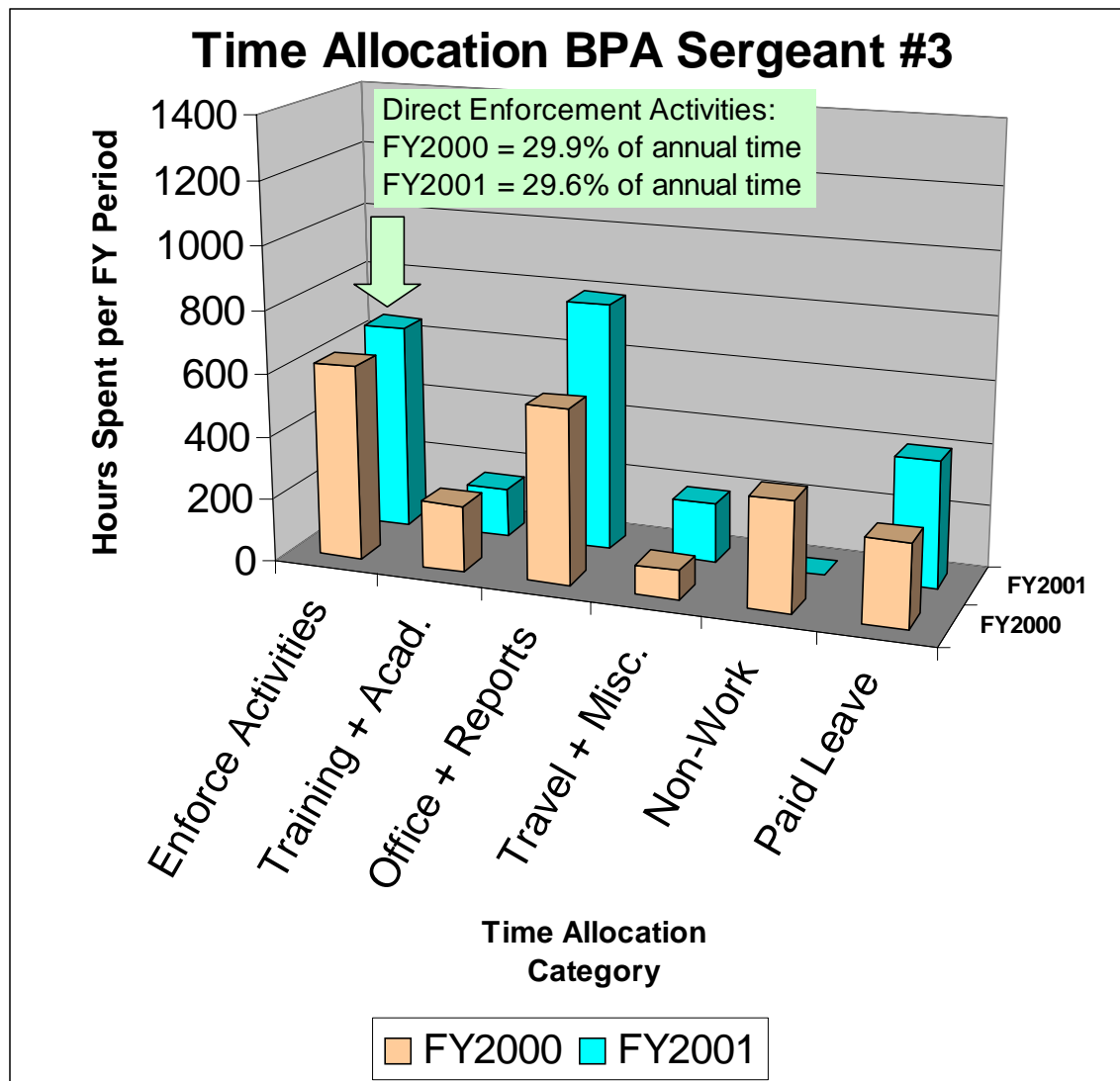


Figure 31. Time allocation of BPA enforcement project supervisor, June 2000 to May 2001.

SECTION 2. Logistical Constraints and Adjustments

This section consists of a brief discussion of any major problems encountered during the FY2003 performance period; including changes in personnel, work plans, or schedule deviations. Academy and field training of enforcement officer recruits continued throughout the FY 2000 performance period and the officers were fully trained and certified by the FY2003 performance period.

Due to rigorous conservation enforcement training requirements, discussed and quantified in the previous sections, a lag time of 8-12 months is needed before a newly hired law enforcement recruit is transformed into a fully functional certified officer. In order for tribal members to have a real opportunity for employment as CRITFC Conservation Enforcement officers, the positions must be offered at the trainee level. That is, a hiring policy that required fully trained and commissioned officers at the entry level would exclude most CRITFC tribal members that are seeking work. Furthermore, CRITFE personnel policy requires that hiring of enforcement recruits comply with proper procedures and legal requirements, including tribal preference. Thus, in order to comply with mandated hiring procedures, an initial delay of 1 to 3 months may occur -- from the time funding becomes available until a recruit starts work.

For the first two years of the BPA-enhanced enforcement project 2000-056-00, BPA policy has limited annual budget increases to a cost of living adjustment (cola) index of about 3.4% per year. The CRITFE project is designed to enhance field enforcement effort -- specifically to fund three additional enforcement officers. Since the initial year budget was mostly to pay personnel costs and direct support services, little flexibility is available in the budget to make other enhancements. Therefore, no additional BPA funding has been available to provide extra services such as air patrols, FLIR remote sensing, public outreach, inter-agency coordination and patrols, and prosecutorial support. M&E analyses have shown that demand for enforcement services is growing each year in Zone 6 and that the significantly increased level of enforcement effort over the past two years has not satiated demand (no indication of diminishing returns). The Conservation Enforcement projects are based on Adaptive Management principles of using M&E and experience gained from implementation to make refinements and enhancement in the projects. Based on the results of the M&E and the Adaptive Management logic, I recommend:

1. Federal funding be re-instated to provide enhanced CRITFE fishery protection in Zone 6 for the long term.
2. More field enforcement officers (e.g., 1-3 FTE) to be added -- above the historical baseline -- to the CRITFE project focused on ESA salmon stocks (perhaps as a cost share using COPS grant funds).
3. Air patrol flights be increased -- perhaps through coordination with CRITFC harvest management or via inter-agency cooperation; M&E has indicated that more anadromous fish can be saved if illegally-set nets are discovered and removed sooner.
4. Additional funding be allocated (to CRITFE or other cooperating entities) to increase inter-agency operations, including sharing of personnel, equipment and services.

5. Efforts be initiated to enhance public outreach using three alternative approaches to determine the best mix of enforcement personnel and public education to produce the greatest net enforcement benefit:
 - a. Historical Perspective -- examine the methods and proportions used in the previous (1992-97) system-wide project (Project 92-024) with nine participating enforcement entities;
 - b. Adaptive Management -- look at current project (2000-056) levels of effort and strategies for public education and identify opportunities for improvement; and
 - c. Innovative -- consider new approaches that would utilize advanced technology, web sites, and e-mail to reach out and inform various segments of the public.

SECTION 3. Planned Activities

This section consists of a short description of planned activities for the following fiscal year's performance period, i.e., May 15, 2004 through May 14, 2005. Planned activities for FY2004 will be diminished due to a complete elimination of BPA funding:

- (1) Reduction in force due to decreased funding levels (2-4 officer and dispatch positions);
- (2) Continued enhanced resource protection patrols, to the extent possible with BIA baseline funding;
- (3) Continue to implement Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) via the COPS Grant to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of all field operations;
- (4) Utilize existing Ratheon Nightsight to maintain safety and effectiveness of nighttime boat patrols;
- (5) Pursue 75% matching DOJ funding for additional enforcement personnel – if 25% Tribal funding match can be secured; and,
- (6) Continue providing data to Steven Vigg & Company to continue the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data compilation and analysis updates on www.Eco-Law.net – to the extent possible given funding cuts.

SECTION 4. Non-expendable property

This section provides an itemized list of non-expendable property (cost greater than \$3,000) and each designated sensitive item procured under this contract during the FY 2003 performance period, i.e., May 15, 2003 – May 14, 2004. There were no BPA-funded purchases of non-expendable property or sensitive items from May 2003 through May 14, 2004. CRITFE non-expendable equipment procurement information (all funding sources) for May 14, 2000 through May 14, 2003 is listed in previous quarterly and annual reports.

During the FY 2001 performance period, the only BPA-funded non-expendable/sensitive property purchase consisted of specialized Law Enforcement computer software (LEDS/NCIC) costing \$2,966 (purchased in July 2001). Just prior to the FY2003 performance period, night vision binoculars were purchased with BPA funds at a cost of \$6,121. A Ratheon Nightsight

(model 4000B) -- for use during nighttime boat patrols -- was procured in June, 2001 with COPS funding at a cost of \$11,179. This device was installed on the CRITFE east end patrol boat (24 foot); it will increase boat patrol effectiveness during darkness and contribute to more safe working conditions for CRITFE officers.

CRITFE is procuring and implementing Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs), with non-BPA funds, for use by officers in the field; however, the system is not completed at this time. These computer terminals will facilitate the recording of field-generated enforcement data and should increase the overall efficiency of field operations, especially information compilation needed for Monitoring & Evaluation.

From April 2001 through June 2002 CRITFE procured approximately \$337,000 of specialized enforcement equipment. The goal of this equipment procurement is to make CRITFE's overall enforcement department function more effectively, while increasing the safety of the field officers. Only \$9,087 in funding from BPA was used in these equipment purchases (2.7% of the total cost); however, the BPA project will fully benefit from these technology enhancements in terms of achieving its goals and objectives.

SECTION 5. Future Columbia River Salmon Run Size Projections and Need for Mainstem Zone 6 Fishery Enforcement Protection

Tribal fisheries, under the jurisdiction of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement Tribe, are being planned pursuant to 2003-2004 seasons. The relevant fishery management entities have made policy decisions and agreements for some, but not all, of the overall harvest limits. Detailed information is not yet available on all of the 2004 fisheries, but Stuart Ellis (CRITFE Harvest Biologist) has provided us with preliminary projections concerning year 2004 fishery structure (Appendix 3) – to help us plan fishery enforcement activities.

The fall chinook salmon run has been the primary Zone 6 tribal fishery for decades; therefore, it is important to track relative to pre-season planning of enforcement operations. Fall chinook generally enter the Columbia River from late July through October with abundance peaking in the lower river from mid-August to mid-September and passage at Bonneville Dam peaking in early September. Columbia River fall chinook are comprised of five major components: Lower River Hatchery (LRH), Lower River Wild (LRW), Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH), Upriver Bright (URB), and Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB). The LRH and BPH stocks are referred to as tules and the LRW, URB, and MCB stocks are referred to as brights. Minor run components include Lower River Brights (LRB) and Select Area Brights (SAB).

The escapement of Snake River fall chinook salmon and number of redds above Lower Granite Dam has steadily increased from 1997 through 2002 (Figure 32). This indicates that the run size and production of upriver fall chinook will continue to increase during FY2003 and upcoming years (at least) in the near future.

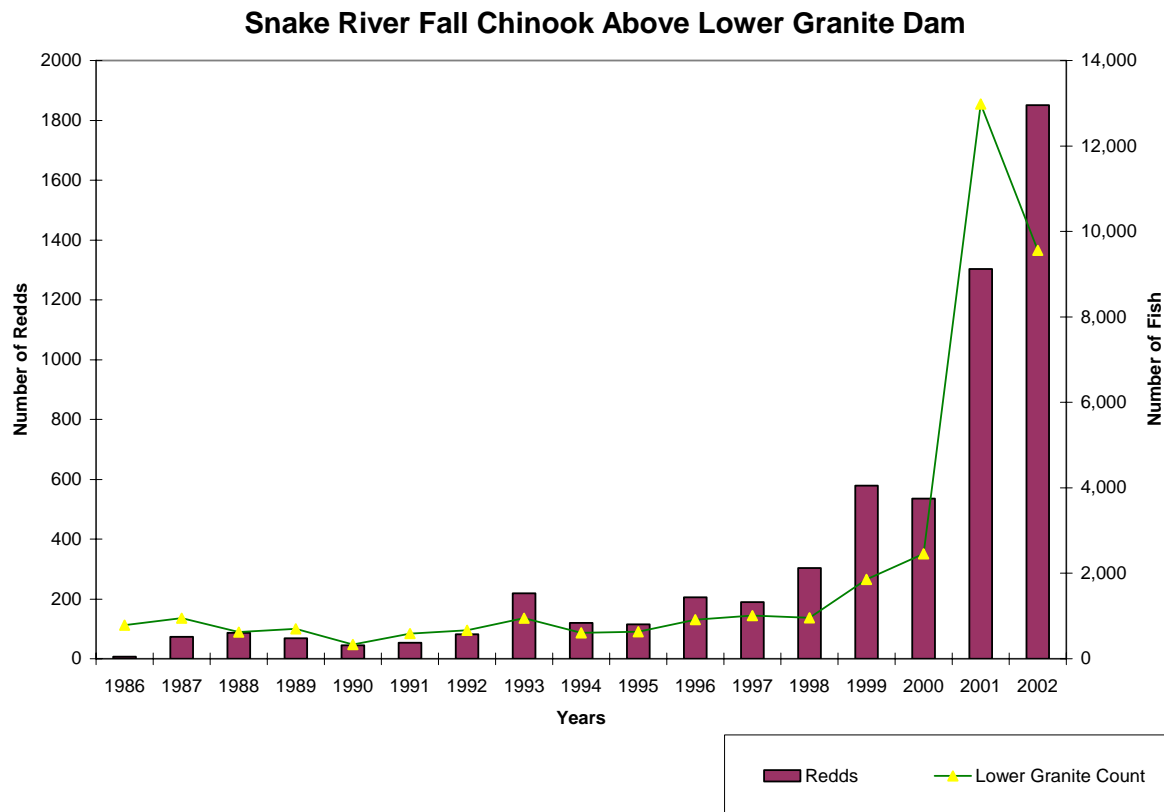


Figure 32. Number of Snake River fall chinook salmon spawners and redds above Lower Granite Dam, 1986 through 2002 (source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC harvest manager).

The estimated run size of Columbia River Upriver Bright (URB) and Snake River Upriver Bright (SRB) fall chinook entering the mouth of the Columbia River has shown an increasing trend from 1996 through 2003 (Figure 33; source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC harvest manager). Therefore, it is likely that increased fall season harvest levels will remain high for the foreseeable future.

The total Columbia River fall chinook adult return of 893,200 adults in 2003 was the largest return since 1948. The run was three-times the 1991-1995 average of 241,400 and more than twice the recent 5-year average (1998-2002) of 417,000 (ODFW and WDFW 2004). In 2003, URB's comprised 42% of the total river mouth return and the URB return of 373,200 adults was the largest return since 1987. Although the 2003 URB return was nearly double the recent five-year average, it was well below the record return of 420,600 fish in 1987. The 2003 McNary Dam count of 180,600 adults surpassed the management goal of 43,500 and was the second largest count on record since 1960 (the largest was in 2002). The Deschutes River basin return

continues an upward trend with 20,400 adults returning. Estimated 2003 returns of SRW fall chinook to the Columbia River were 6,900, two times greater than 2002.

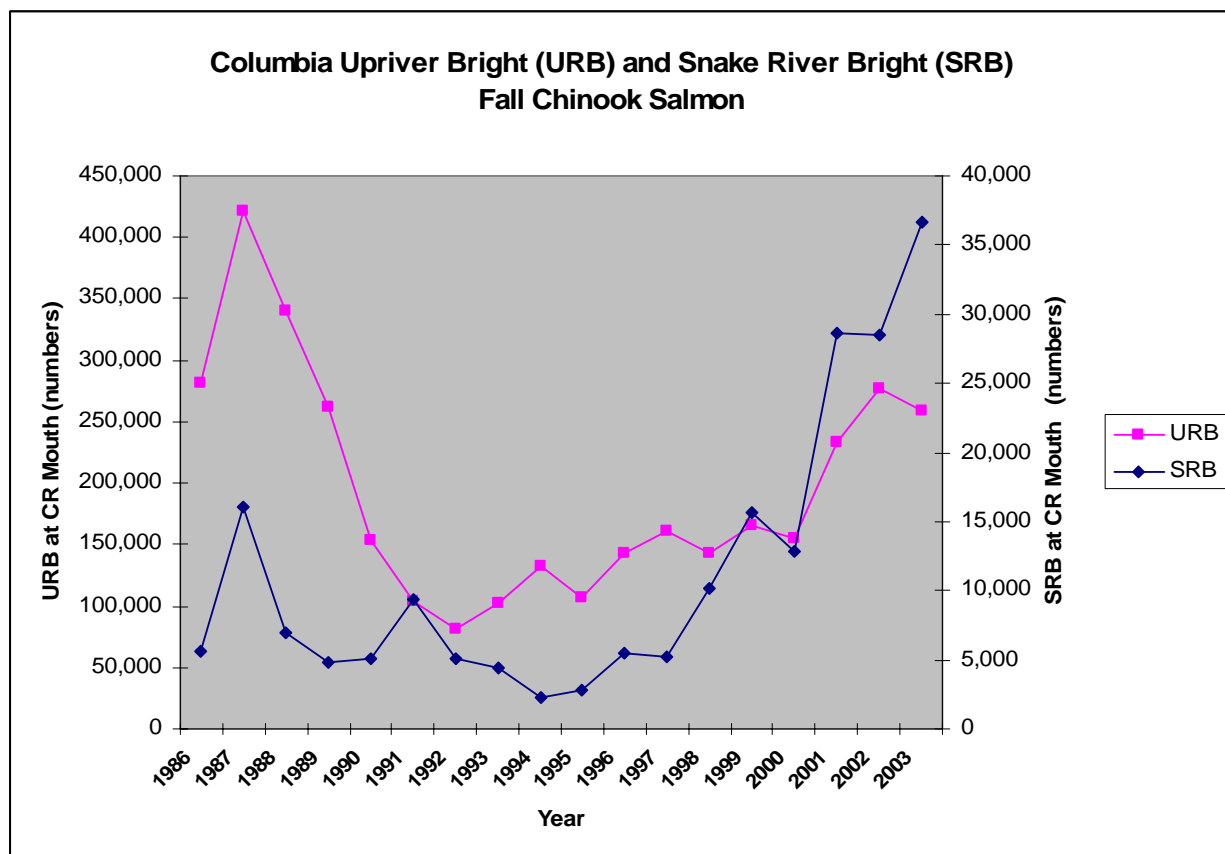


Figure 33. Number of Columbia River Upriver Bright (URB) and Snake River Upriver Bright (SRB) fall chinook entering the mouth of the Columbia River, 1986 through 2003 (source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC harvest manager).

According to preliminary forecasts by the ODFW and WDFW Joint Staff Commercial Fishery Report (July 21, 2004), the fall chinook run size in 2004 is estimated at 634,900 adult salmon – which would be fifth largest run since 1948. The 2003 run size estimate is about 29% less than the record high fall chinook run size in 2003. Year 2004 run size forecasts for three Columbia River anadromous salmonid species and various individual stocks contributing to lower river fisheries are presented in Table 20.

Figure 34 – extracted from the ODFW and WDFW Joint Staff Commercial Fishery Report (2004) – illustrates that the most abundant fall chinook stocks are vulnerable to harvest in Zone 6 (i.e., between Bonneville to McNary Dams). Efficient and effective Inter-Tribal fishery enforcement will be important in upcoming years – in order to manage the increasing trend of fall season harvest levels that are likely to continue in the foreseeable future.

Table 20. Summary of 2003 actual run size and current 2004 forecasts of adult salmon and steelhead returns to the Columbia River (source ODFW and WDFW Joint Staff Commercial Fishery Report, July 21, 2004).

Species, stock	2003 Return¹	2004 Forecast¹	Comments
Fall chinook	893,200	634,900	Fifth largest since 1948
Upriver bright (URB)	373,200	287,000	Third largest since 1988
Snake River wild (SRW)	6,900	6,100	
Mid-Columbia bright (MCB)	150,200	88,800	Forth largest on record (since 1980)
Bonneville upriver bright (BUB)	80,600	37,200	
Pool upriver bright (PUB)	67,500	49,500	
Lower river bright (LRB)	2,100	2,100	Formally a component of BUB stock
Bonneville pool hatchery (BPH)	180,600	150,000	Third largest on record (since 1980)
Lower river hatchery (LRH)	155,000	79,000	Fifth largest since 1989
Lower river wild (LRW)	26,000	24,200	Third largest since 1989
Select area bright (SAB)	8,100	6,000	Greater than five year average
Upriver summer steelhead	344,200	388,100	Third largest since 1984
Skamania index (May 1 - June 30)	14,200	18,300	12,800 hatchery and 5,500 wild
A-run index (length <78cm)	306,500	306,600	224,200 hatchery and 82,400 wild
B-run index (length >78cm)	37,700	63,200	50,500 hatchery and 12,700 wild
Coho	694,800	257,500	Near the 1995-2001 average
Early stock	502,000	169,300	
Late stock	192,800	88,200	

1. Columbia River mouth return, except summer steelhead is Bonneville Dam return.

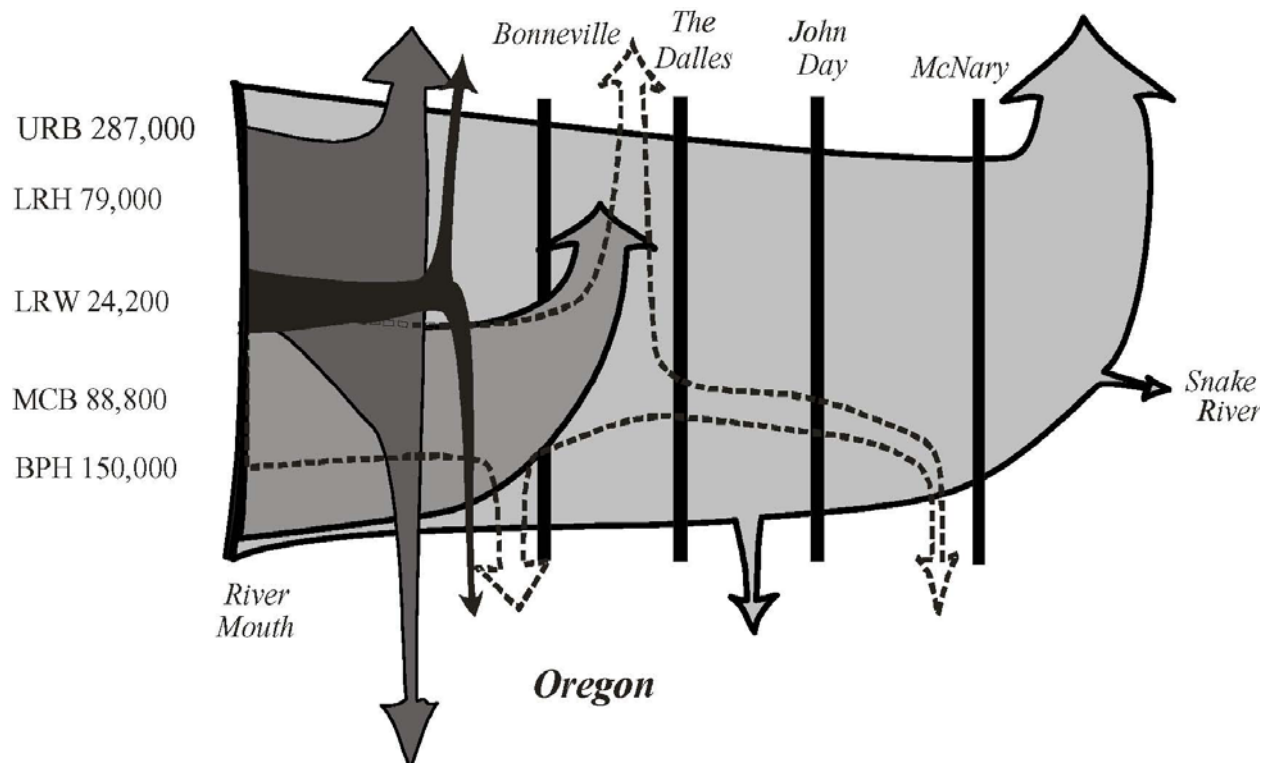


Figure 34. Stock components of Columbia River fall chinook and 2004 adult pre-season forecasts. (source: the ODFW and WDFW Joint Staff Commercial Fishery Report, July 2004).

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Law enforcement positions, personnel and primary funding support during FY2003 – for the performance period May 15, 2003 to May 14, 2004 – Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement, Hood River, Oregon.

Position	Name	Primary Funding	Code
Chief	John Johnson	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Captain	Jerry Ekker	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Sergeant	Ted Lame Bull	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Sergeant	Mitch Hicks	Bonneville Power Admin.	206020
Officer	Don Ellingson	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Officer	Justin Frazier	Bonneville Power Admin.	206020
Officer	Mark Jubitz	DOJ COPS/BIA	446001
Officer	Bob McCrum	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Officer	Michael Mendoza	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Officer	Brent Ocheskey	Bonneville Power Admin.	206020
Officer	Christine Tegner	DOJ COPS/BIA	446001
Officer	Lori Watlamet	Corps Archeological Protection	466002
Officer	Phillip Watlemet	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Admin Supervisor	Cathy Lame Bull	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Carol Daniels	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Beth Deskin	Bonneville Power Admin	206020
Dispatcher	Misty Green	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Ida Hatch	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Sue MacKenzie	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Part Time Dispatcher	Barbara Christjansen	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000

Code:

126000= Bureau of Indian Affairs

446001= Department of Justice COPS Grant

206020= Bonneville Power Administration Fisheries

466002= Corps of Engineers Archeological Protection

Appendix 2. FY2003 performance period CRITFE conservation law enforcement statistics, May 2003 - May 2004.

Statistic (number)	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
PATROL TIME													
Hours Patrolled Commercial	857	825	847	849	1,138	654	308	178	710	677	818	585	844
Hours Patrolled Ceremonial	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	318	19
Hours Patrolled Sport	59	75	33	40	27	43	7	3	38	24	29	54	40
Hours Patrolled Aircraft	3	0	9	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Hours Worked Inter-Agency	10	6	0	13	8	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	20
Hours Investigation	51	23	28	31	42	15	21	9	6	18	31	50	53
Hours Day Boat Patrol*	101	118	44	72	100	39	11	3	57	69	17	69	51
Hours Night Boat Patrol*	36	4	53	37	87	5	3	0	1	2	17	27	45
Hours Day Shore Patrol*	487	443	519	488	539	415	233	155	479	447	589	553	587
Hours Night Shore Patrol*	343	358	257	297	436	232	66	20	212	184	247	319	285
Total Officer-hours Patrolled	991	929	917	937	1,219	713	337	190	755	720	939	1,010	918
NETS													
Gill Nets Seized/ Recovered	6	3	7	2	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Hoop Nets Seized/ Recovered	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Set Lines Seized/Rcvr.	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
FISH													
Salmon Seized	2	0	4	0	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Salmon Released Live	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spoiled Salmon	0	3	107	1	53	4	0	0	0	31	31	0	2
Steelhead Seized	3	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steelhead Released Live	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spoiled Steelhead	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sturgeon Seized	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Released Live	0	0	1	0	4	22	4	0	1	1	7	1	4
Spoiled Sturgeon	2	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
ARRESTS													
Commercial Arrests	9	0	5	3	19	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Subsistence Arrests	12	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	11	2
Ceremonial Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tribal Arrests	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
State Sport Arrest	34	38	15	14	8	19	1	0	3	6	10	20	15
State Court Arrest	9	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	5	5
Arrest Assists	1	3	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
Arrest Warrants Served	7	6	7	0	9	4	1	0	1	2	2	15	0
Total Of Arrests	72	55	36	25	42	27	2	1	6	10	24	55	27
OTHER													

Statistic (number)	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Vehicle Miles Patrolled	15,822	16,157	19,405	20,576	24,023	17,209	10,213	4,866	15,124	14,575	57,008	72,842	21,012
Aircraft Patrol Flights	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warnings	19	24	19	37	20	13	1	1	9	6	14	45	30
Outside Agency Assists	39	30	33	42	65	27	11	8	24	19	21	17	30
Citizen Assists	24	18	24	24	49	5	3	3	13	5	12	14	34
Contacts	2,119	2,069	138	2,155	183	1,262	328	209	819	725	984	1,937	1,536
Lost/Stolen Property Complaints	8	0	3	3	8	4	3	1	0	1	3	4	13
Damaged Property Complaints	1	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	4
Violations Reported & Investigated	69	65	39	46	53	23	4	5	12	18	28	46	58
Total Calls For Service	152	114	110	128	183	60	24	18	52	44	72	107	143

Appendix 2 Notes:

*Already Calculated In Total

** In the CRITFE data base, some enforcement statistics are further broken down according to the following area and time codes:

<u>Area Codes:</u>	<u>Area Description:</u>
West Bonneville	Bonneville Dam to Hood River Bridge
East Bonneville	Hood River Bridge to The Dalles Dam
West The Dalles	The Dalles Dam to west-end Miller Island
East The Dalles	Miller Island to John Day Dam
West John Day	John Day Dam to Arlington
East John Day	Arlington to McNary Dam
Other Areas	Outside Zone 6
Night Hours	1800 to 0600
Day Hours	0600 to 1800

Appendix 3. Fishery management information relevant to CRITFC enforcement responsibilities: fishing seasons enforced by the CRITFC Conservation Enforcement Department; preliminary catches CY 2004; proposed seasons & regulations for CY 2004; and, preliminary year 2004 Zone 6 fishery prospectus and fish run size projections.

Appendix 3.1. Priority fish species, fisheries and seasons for CRITFE Conservation Enforcement patrols – with preliminary catch for CY 2004 (Source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC Harvest Manager, revised June 2004).

2004 Zone 6 Preliminary Catch								
Fishery	Dates	Special Regulations	Chinook	Steelhead	Sockeye	Coho	Sturgeon	Walleye
Winter Fisheries								
C&S and Platform	1/1-3/14		0	n/a	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Setline	1/1-1/31		0	0	0	0	0	0
Winter Gillnet	2/2-3/21	1	2	66	0	0	1,840	49
Winter Totals			2	66	0	0	1,840	49
Spring Fisheries								
Ceremonial Permits			7,544	15	0	0	0	n/a
Platform		2	1,260	330	0	0	n/a	0
Gillnet #1	5/4-5/6		3,172	9	0	0	0	7
Gillnet #2	5/11-5/14		2,549	30	0	0	0	14
Gillnet #3	5/19-5/21		1,032	11	0	0	0	15
Gillnet #4	5/26-5/28		1,615	5	0	0	2	0
Spring Totals			17,172	395	0	0	2	36
Summer Fisheries								
Platform		3	370	1,020	1,090	0	n/a	0
Gillnet #1	6/23-6/25	4	2,299	0	0	0	0	4
Gillnet #2	6/30-7/2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Setline Permit			0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer Totals			2,669	1,020	1,090	0	0	4
Fall Fisheries								
August Platform			0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Aug. Permits			0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillnet #1			0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillnet #2			0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillnet #3			0	0	0	0	0	0

Gillnet #4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillnet #5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillnet #6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillnet #7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Late Fall Platform	0	0	0	0	0	0
Late Fall Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Setline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Gillnet	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Year	19,843	1,481	1,090	0	1,842	89

1. No mesh restriction. Bonneville and The Dalles closed Mar. 10 John Day March 21.
2. Sales of Platform Caught fish were allowed during commercial gillnet openings through 6:00 PM 5/31.
3. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 6/14-7/31. Sales of sockeye allowed beginning 6/30.
4. 7.5" min. mesh restriction. Sales of sockeye prohibited.
5. No mesh restriction.
6. 150' Spring Creek Sanctuary

Appendix 3.2. A preliminary summary of year 2004 Zone 6 Fisheries and regulations (Source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC Harvest Manager, June 2004).

Fishery	Dates (Start-Stop)	Special Regulations
Winter Fisheries:		
C&S and Platform	1/1-3/14	
Sturgeon Setline	1/1-1/31	
Winter Gillnet	2/2-3/21	1
Spring Fisheries:		
Ceremonial Permits		
Platform		2
Gillnet #1	5/4-5/6	
Gillnet #2	5/11-5/14	
Gillnet #3	5/19-5/21	
Gillnet #4	5/26-5/28	
Summer Fisheries:		
Platform		3
Gillnet #1	6/23-6/25	4
Gillnet #2	6/30-7/2	5
Sturgeon Setline		
Permit		
Fall Fisheries:		
August Platform		
Early Aug. Permits		
Gillnet #1		
Gillnet #2		
Gillnet #3		
Gillnet #4		

Gillnet #5
Gillnet #6
Gillnet #7
Late Fall Platform
Late Fall Permits
Sturgeon Setline
Sturgeon Gillnet

Special Regulations:

1. No mesh restriction. Bonneville and The Dalles closed Mar. 10 John Day March 21.
2. Sales of Platform Caught fish were allowed during commercial gillnet openings through 6:00 PM 5/31.
3. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 6/14-7/31. Sales of sockeye allowed beginning 6/30.
4. 7.5" min. mesh restriction. Sales of sockeye prohibited.
5. No mesh restriction.
6. 150' Spring Creek Sanctuary

Appendix 4. Training courses and academies for CRITFC Conservation Enforcement personnel, January 2001 - May 2004.

Appendix Table 4.1. Specific training activities for Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during CY 2001.

CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001				
Dates	Course/Training	Location	Status	Officer
01/05	LEDS Training Guide	Hood River	Completed	Frazier
01/16	Computer Maintenance	Stevenson	Completed	Daniel
01/16	PSETS 2001	Gleneden	Completed	Ekker
01/16	Computer Maintenance	Stevenson	Completed	Green
01/16	PSETS 2001	Gleneden	Completed	Johnson
01/16	Computer Maintenance	Stevenson	Completed	C Lane Bull
01/23	Roll Call: Communication Skills	Hood River	Completed	Green
01/24	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Ellingson
01/24	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Frazier
01/24	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
01/26	Roll Call: Communication Skills	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
01/26	Applied Leadership Principles	Beaverton	Completed	Hicks
01/26	Applied Leadership Principles	Beaverton	Completed	T Lane Bull
01/26	LEDS Manual	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
01/27	LEDS Manual	Hood River	Completed	P Watlamet
01/29	Supervisor Training	Monmouth	Completed	Hicks
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Jubitz
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	McCrum
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Tegner
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	L Watlamet
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	P Watlamet
02/02	Med Detectives: Micro-Clues	Hood River	Completed	Green
02/05	School Resource Officers	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	Ellingson
02/06	LEDS Training Guide	Hood River	Completed	Ellingson
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	Frazier
02/06	Roll Call: Suspect Mgmt	Hood River	Completed	Green
02/06	Med Detectives: Postal Mortem	Hood River	Completed	Green
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	T Lane Bull
02/06	Roll Call: Suspect Management	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
02/06	Med Detectives: Postal Mortem	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey

CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001				
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	Ocheskey
02/20	Unspoken Dialogue: Part I	Hood River	Completed	Green
02/21	ATV Basic Operations	Hood River	Completed	Frazier
02/21	ATV Basic Operations	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
02/21	ATV Basic Operations	Hood River	Completed	Tegner
02/27	Verbal Judo	Salem	Completed	Tegner
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
03/09	LEDS-Dispatch Responsibilities	Hood River	Completed	Green
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
04/02	Marine Safety/LE Academy	Warrenton	Completed	Jubitz
04/02	Marine Safety LE Academy	Warrenton	Completed	McCrum
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Green
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats-WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
04/17	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Pendleton	Completed	Frazier
04/17	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Pendleton	Completed	Tegner
04/17 to 04/20	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Pendleton	Completed	Ocheskey
05/02	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Deskin
05/02	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Hatch
06/05-06	Essentials of Management	Portland	Completed	C Lane Bull
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Green
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
05/10	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Green
05/10	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Mackenzie
05/14 to 05/18	Field Training & Evaluation	Hermiston	Completed	Tegner

CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001				
06/04	Basic Police Certificate	Monmouth	Completed	Frazier
06/04	Marine Ofcr Survival & Tactics	Blackfeet	Completed	Hicks
06/04	Basic Police Certificate	Monmouth	Completed	Ocheskey
06/06	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
06/06-07	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	T Lane Bull
06/06-07	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	Mendoza
06/06-07	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	Tegner
06/18	Conflict Mgmt Skills for Women	Portland	Completed	Deskin
06/18	Conflict Mgmt Skills for Women	Portland	Completed	Hatch
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
06/19	Cultural Diversity/Govt to Govt	Toppenish	Completed	Frazier
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Green
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
06/19	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Great Falls	Completed	Jubitz
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
06/19	Cultural Diversity-Govt to Govt	Toppenish	Completed	Ocheskey
06/19 to 06/21	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Great Falls	Completed	Ellingson
07/15	WorkForce Native America	Las Vegas	Completed	Ekker
07/17	Values In Leadership	Gresham	Completed	Hicks
07/17	Values in Leadership	Gresham	Completed	Johnson
07/17	Values in Leadership	Gresham	Completed	C Lane Bull
07/17	Values in Leadership	Gresham	Completed	T Lane Bull
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Green
07/20	LEDS Review/CA Inquiries	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
07/20	LEDS Review/CA Inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
08/27	Adv HAZMAT Preparedness	The Dalles	Completed	Deskin
09/14	GroupWise-E mail management	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
09/14	GroupWise-E mail management	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
09/14	GroupWise-E mail management	Hood River	Completed	Green
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
09/18	LEDS Conference	Pendleton	Completed	Daniel

CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001				
10/15	LEDS Training Guide	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
10/15	Tactical Tracking Ops School	Panama City	Completed	Hicks
10/17	Basic Instructor Development-I	Salem	Completed	C Lame Bull
10/17	Basic Instructor Development-I	Salem	Completed	T Lame Bull
10/25	Defensive Tactics Training	Portland	Completed	Tegner
10/15 to 10/26	Tactical Tracking Ops School	Panama City	Completed	McCrum
10/24 to 10/26	ARPA Training	Richland	Completed	Mendoza
11/01	Windows '98	Hood River	Completed	Green
11/01	Windows '98	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
11/09	Med Detectives: The Dirty Deed	Hood River	Completed	Green
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Green
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	C Lame Bull
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
11/14	Reid Interview/Interrogation	Beaverton	Completed	Johnson
06/11-15	BIA LE Communications	Artesia, NM	Completed	Deskin
11/14 to 11/16	Reid Interview/Interrogation	Beaverton	Completed	Frazier

Appendix Table 4.2.1. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 1, January-March 2002.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 1, 2002
January:
ADSI Installation and training January 7-9. ADSI is the new CAD, mobile computer and records management system CRITFE will be using to track patrol activities, reports, and evidence.
Chief Johnson, Captain Ekker, and Sergeants Lame Bull and Hicks attended the BIA District V Law Enforcement conference in Portland on January 15-16. Featured presentations were made by Robert Ecoffey, the new Director for the BIA Office of LE Services, Linda Rosen, Director-Dept of Justice COPS Program, Tracy Toulou, Director-Dept of Justice Office of Tribal Justice. Other presenters include reps from GSA Fleet Management, Indian Police Academy, Internal Affairs, Inspection and Evaluation, LE PL 638-Self Governance and BIA Drug Enforcement.
Chief Johnson and Capt. Ekker attended the DPSST Public Safety Executive Training Seminar in Sunriver, OR.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 1, 2002
Officers Russell Spino and Matthew Potts entered the Basic Police Academy in Monmouth, OR on January 28th. Upon successful completion of their training, they will graduate in April.
February:
Officer L. Watlamet attended ‘Commercial Assessment of Artifacts’ on February 5-6, class was relative to her ARPA duties.
Sgt. Lame Bull held semi-annual handgun qualifications on February 13 th and the 22 nd at the Dee range. All CRITFE officers and patrol supervisors are required to pass qualifications to carry their duty weapons.
Sgt. Lame Bull presented the Oregon 2001 Legislative News Laws Training video at the patrol meeting on February 27 th . All attending officers received 2 hours of training credits.
Officer Lori Watlamet also conducted a two hour presentation on Protecting Cultural Resources and the History of the Columbia River Gorge.
March:
Officer Bob McCrum attended “Ethics for FTO and Supervision” in Woodburn on March 4 th .
Capt. Ekker, Carol Daniel, Cathy Lame Bull, and Misty Green received training on the ADSI CAD and Write Force systems (CAD and Records Management programs) from March 4-7.
Sgt. Hicks attended the “Marine Safety and Law Enforcement” class in Salem on March 6 th .
Sgt. Lame Bull, Sgt. Hicks, and Officers P. Watlamet, Frazier, Tegner, and McCrum attended “Investigating Water Related Deaths” in Salem on March 7 th .
Sgt. Lame Bull and Officers L. Watlamet and Tegner attended the “5 th Annual Federal Columbia River Power System Conference” in Coeur D’Alene, Idaho on March 11-14.
Officers Brent Ocheskey and Justin Frazier attended the two-week Marine Board Academy at Camp Rilea in Warrenton on March 18-29.
Chief Johnson and Capt. Ekker attended the “BIA Criminal Justice in Indian Country” class in Madras on March 26-28.

Appendix Table 4.2.2. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 2, April-June 2002.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 2, 2002
April:
Sgt. Lame Bull attended the “Field Training and Evaluation Program” in Clackamas during the week of April 1-5.
Officers Spino and Potts graduated from the Basic Police Academy in Monmouth on the April 5 th . Both officers successfully completed the required 12-week course.
Capt. Ekker and Dispatcher Daniel completed two days of training on April 22-24 for “ADSI System Administration and Basic Linux”.
May:

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 2, 2002
Officers completed a one-hour “Blood Born Pathogens” class on May 2 nd during a patrol meeting.
Sgt. Lame Bull and Admin. Supv. Lame Bull attended the two-day “Basic Instructor Development Course-Part II” in Gresham on May 7-8. This completes the 40-hour basic course.
June:
CRITFE hosted a 3-day “Marine Officer Survival” class on June 12-14. Classroom instruction and live fire practices were conducted in Hood River and Cascade Locks. Sgt. Hicks coordinated the training, Sgt. Lame Bull and Sgt. Hicks conducted segments of the training, and Capt. Ekker monitored activities from the marina.
Officers Frazier and Ocheskey attended “Field Training & Evaluation Program” in The Dalles during the week of June 17-21.
Admin. Supv. Lame Bull attended the Washington APCO conference in Wenatchee, WA on June 26-28. She attended training sessions on “CTO/Coaching Update”, “Overview of Tactical Dispatching”, “Introduction to Agency Administration”, and “Be Smart, Confronting Personnel Problems”.

Appendix Table 4.2.3. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 3, July-September 2002.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 3, 2002
July:
ADSI reps met with Capt. Ekker on July 29 th , dispatch training on the CAD system was done on July 30-31. ADSI worked with Misty and Carol in their respective areas (CAD and RMS) to answer questions, troubleshooting, training, and updating.
Sgt. Lame Bull conducted handgun qualifications for patrol on July 23 rd at the Stevenson range; all participants qualified.
August:
Sgt. Lame Bull conducted handgun qualifications for the rest of patrol on August 7 th at the Dee range; all participants qualified.
Sgt. Lame Bull and Sgt. Hicks attended Bonneville Dam Orientation for Law Enforcement on August 20 th . Training included electrical safe clearance procedures, confined space procedures/issues, control room ops, powerhouse ops, and dam blueprint reviews. Future plans include developing a multi-agency training exercise.
On August 21 st , all patrol went through fitness training and testing conducted by Officer McCrum. Officers had to run, lift weights, test agility, stretch test, and get weighed.
A. S. Lame Bull participated in a conference call meeting on August 27 th , regarding the archival/storage project. Tentative training set for October 31 st .
September:
A. S. Lame Bull attended the 2002 LEDS conference in Seaside on the 16-19.

Appendix Table 4.2.4. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 4, October-December 2002.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 4, 2002
October:
Sgt. Hicks attended “Crime Scene Training” on the 4 th in Portland.
Capt. Ekker attended the ADSI user group conference the 6-10 th in Robinsonville, MS.
Dispatchers Daniel and Green attended a 4-hour DPSST class “Shots Fired” hosted by Wasco County SO in The Dalles on the 9 th .
Officers McCrum, Frazier, and Ocheskey attended a “Street Survival” seminar in Medford on the 17-18.
Dispatch received one on one training on the 15 th , they worked on CAD system entries dispatching a call, assigning an officer, clearing calls, adding remarks on the equipment and incident monitor when an officer is on a call, adding back up, extracting a unit, use of the incident monitor (pending and current calls), retrieving a call from the incident monitor, working multiple calls, E-Mails on MDT's and other dispatch stations, using the save feature during a call if you do not have an officer to assign/on duty.
Sgt. Hicks, Officers Watlamet, McCrum and Dispatchers Daniel and Green attended the Field Training and Evaluation Program (FTEP) course in Pendleton on 21-25.
Officer Frazier attended the ARPA class at the HAMMER Training Center in Richland, WA on the 24-25 where he participated in classroom and field. CRITFE also sponsored Klickitat County Deputy Shields' attendance in the class.
On the 29 th , Capt. Ekker attended an “In Car Video” demonstration at the Public Safety Training Center in Portland.
Admin. Supervisor Lame Bull attended NARA/Archive training on Oct 31 st at the Portland CRITFC office. CRITFC is preparing to inventory all organization files, storage, and prepare to archive various documents of historical value.
November:
All staff attended mandatory training in “Harassment in the Workplace” and their responsibilities in reporting harassment and supervisors handling complaints.
Admin. Supervisor Lame Bull attended the basic “Field Training and Evaluation Program” class at the Clackamas County Training Center on the 10-15.
December:
Admin. Supervisor Lame Bull took two APCO Web classes throughout the month, “Communications Center Supervisor” and “Liability Issues for Public Safety Telecommunications”.
Officer Frazier attended a Hitman Training Systems “Defensive Tactics IDC” class in Bend on the 12-15.
Officer Spino attended the BIA “Jurisdiction in Indian Country” in Willamina at the Spirit Mountain Resort on the 16-19.

Appendix Table 4.3.1. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 1, January-March 2003.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 1, 2003	
January:	
Patrol attended an 8-hour Drug Use Detection class on the 29th, at the Hood River Office.	
Chief Johnson and Capt. Ekker attended the PSETS conference in Sun River on 14-17.	
February:	
Capt. Ekker, Admin. Supv. Lame Bull and dispatchers Daniel and Green attended Cyberscience training at HRO during the week of the 17-21.	
Sgt. Hicks attended an 8-hour class on “Vicarious Liability for Managers” in Beaverton on the 19th. He also attended a 4-hour “Mobile Video Training” class in Astoria on the 21st.	
March:	
Officers Ocheskey and Watlamet attended a one day Glock Armorer’s class in Clackamas (Camp Withycombe) on the 5th.	
Sgt. Lame Bull, and Officers Spino and Tegner attended an ARPA training class hosted by CRITFE on the 27-28.	
Capt. Ekker and Dispatchers Daniel and Green attended ADSI training for Writeforce and MFS on the 10-14.	

Appendix Table 4.3.2. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 2, April-June 2003.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 2, 2003	
April:	
Officer Spino attended the two-week Marine Safety Law Enforcement academy 7-28.	
Sgt. Hicks and Officer Watlamet attended the COPS Leadership training in Seattle on 22-25.	
May:	
Sgt. Lame Bull attended the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society Conference 2003 in Traverse City Michigan on 16-23Sgt. Lame Bull attended training and participated in the shoot competition with the Pacific Region and they came in fourth.	
Officers Frazier and Ocheskey attended “Basic Instructor Development Course-Part 1” in Corvallis on the 28-30.	
June:	
Capt. Ekker worked with ADSI during the week of 9-13 on the department’s CAD/MDT/RMS programs.	
Capt. Ekker and Sgt. Hicks attended the 2003 COPS conference in Washington DC on 16-20. Sgt. Hicks’ presentation was assigned to the panel, “Problem Solving in Smaller Jurisdictions”; which he conducted on the 16th.	

Appendix Table 4.3.3. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 3, July - September 2003.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 3, 2003	
July:	
Sergeants Hicks and Lame Bull attended a “Supervisors Force Liability” class in Ridgefield, WA on the 15th.	
Sgt. Lame Bull and Admin. Supervisor Lame Bull attended “How to Write Effective Performance Evaluations” training in Baker City on the 19th.	
August:	
Officer Ocheskey attended a 2-week Firearms Instructor Development class in Eugene, OR. He learned various draw and fire techniques for handguns and shotguns.	
Captain Ekker conducted a 2 hour MDT training session with CRITFE officers on the afternoon of the 6th. MDTs were recently installed in their vehicles.	
Dispatcher Deskin attended “Be A Healthy Dispatcher” in Lincoln City on the 8th, where topics included adjusting to shift-work, properly dealing with job related stress, becoming depressed or irritable due to the strain and pressures of the dispatching job, accepting the outcome of calls worked, handling the negative effect on their personal lives, and excessive sick time use.	
Officers Tegner and Spino attended the BIA/FBI sponsored “Basic/Advanced Reid Interview and Interrogation” training on the 12-15 in Bend, OR.	
September:	
Officer Flory started basic police academy in Monmouth on the 22nd.	

Appendix Table 4.3.4. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 4, October - December 2003.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 4, 2003	
October:	
Chief Johnson and Admin. Supv. Lame Bull attended a BPA workshop in Portland on the 17th.	
Capt. Ekker attended the 2004 ADSI conference in Robinsonville, MS the week of 6-9.	
Sgt. Lame Bull attended the Pacific Region Native American Fish & Wildlife Society conference in Ocean Shores, WA the week of the 12-19.	
November:	
Officer Ocheskey attended a “Use of Force Instructor Development” class in Madras, OR on the 5th.	
December:	
Officer Flory graduated from the basic police academy at Monmouth, OR on the 5th. Patrol supervisors attended the graduation.	

Appendix Table 4.4.1. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 1, January-March 2004.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 1, 2004	
January:	
Patrol received MDT training after the patrol meeting on the 14 th .	
Sgt. Lane Bull, Sgt. Hicks, and Admin. Supervisor Lane Bull attended the Spokesperson class at the Portland CRITFC office on the 20 th .	
On the 10-11 all patrol underwent training in Use of Force and Defensive Tactics.	
On the 26-27, dispatchers Green and Deskin attended Advanced Law Enforcement training in Newberg.	
February:	
Sgt. Hicks and Officer Frazier attended Use of Force training in Eugene on the 4-5.	
Officers Flory, Frazier, Mendoza, Ocheskey, Spino and Watlamet attended a Report Writing and Court Testimony class at PSU in Portland on the 19 th .	
Sgt. Lane Bull attended a Human Remains class in Milwaukie on the 19-20.	
March:	
Capt. Ekker, Dispatch Supervisor Daniel, and Admin. Supervisor Lane Bull attended the APCO conference in Spokane from the 1 st to the 3 rd .	
Officer Frazier attended instructor's courses for Expandable Baton and OC in Hillsboro on the 9 th -11 th .	
Carol Daniel, Sgt. Hicks, Sgt. Lane Bull, Capt. Ekker, and Officers Flory, Ocheskey, and Frazier attended the ESTeem modem training conducted by George Stoltz on the 17 th .	
Patrol attended mandatory in-house DPSST Consular Training on the 31 st .	

Appendix Table 4.4.2. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 2, April-May 2004.

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 2, 2004	
April:	
Staff attended a First Aid/CPR class at HRO on the 6 th to meet DPSST certifications standards.	
On April 18-22 Sergeant Hicks attended the International Boating and Water Safety Summit in Panama City, Florida. Sergeant Hicks was selected as one of the law enforcement workshop presenters to share the successes of the CRITFE Marine Safety community policing project. The audience represented marine law enforcement agencies from Great Britain, Canada, Guam and the U.S. The U.S. Coast Guard commented that the information presented enlightened them on issues in the area of marine safety for tribal nations; not only in the northwest U.S., but throughout the country. The U.S. Coast Guard has invited Sergeant Hicks to the 2005 Summit in	

CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 2, 2004	
Newport Beach, California as a panel facilitator for a panel of several Native American Nation representatives to discuss how the Coast Guard can help and improve marine safety in Indian country. During the awards banquet Sergeant Hicks received one of three National Water Safety Congress Awards of Merit for Region 6 on behalf of CRITFE. The award recognizes outstanding water safety projects among the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.	
Ranger Eugene Goff nominated CRITFE for the award on behalf of the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.	
Sgt. Lame Bull attended Firearms Handgun Instructor Level I class in Spokane, WA the week of 19-23.	
Officer Spino attended the Field Training and Evaluation Program in Eugene the week of 18-23.	
May:	
Sgt. Hicks, Sgt. Lame Bull, Officers Flory, Spino, Mendoza, Ocheskey, McCrum, Watlamet, and Tegner attended the Emergency Vehicle Operations Class in Boardman on one of three dates, 7, 8, or 9.	
Sgt. Lame Bull attended the National 2004 Native American Fish & Wildlife Society conference in Jackson Hole, WY on the 3-6. He participated as a member of the Pacific Region shoot team during the conservation shoot, the team placed third.	
Sgt. Lame Bull, Admin. Supervisor Lame Bull and Dispatch Supervisor Daniel attended the DPSST Certification Workshop in Portland on the 20 th . They received updated information on current certification requirements for patrol, dispatchers, and supervisors.	
Officer Frazier attended a Clandestine Lab class in North Bend, WA on 24-28.	
Blaine Parker, CRITFC, conducted a presentation on the Zebra Mussel for staff on the 26 th . He explained how this invasive species could affect the salmon's survival if it was allowed to take over. Parker provided brochures for staff to hand out in the field as well as in the office. He also showed a video that demonstrated boat inspection methods to find zebra mussels, because they start out very small and can survive in small wet areas. Parker also advised patrol that due to the Lewis and Clark celebrations, many out of state travelers are expected. Officers should be aware of out of state boats, particular those from the eastern United States.	